

*Mead Club*

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## WEEKLY



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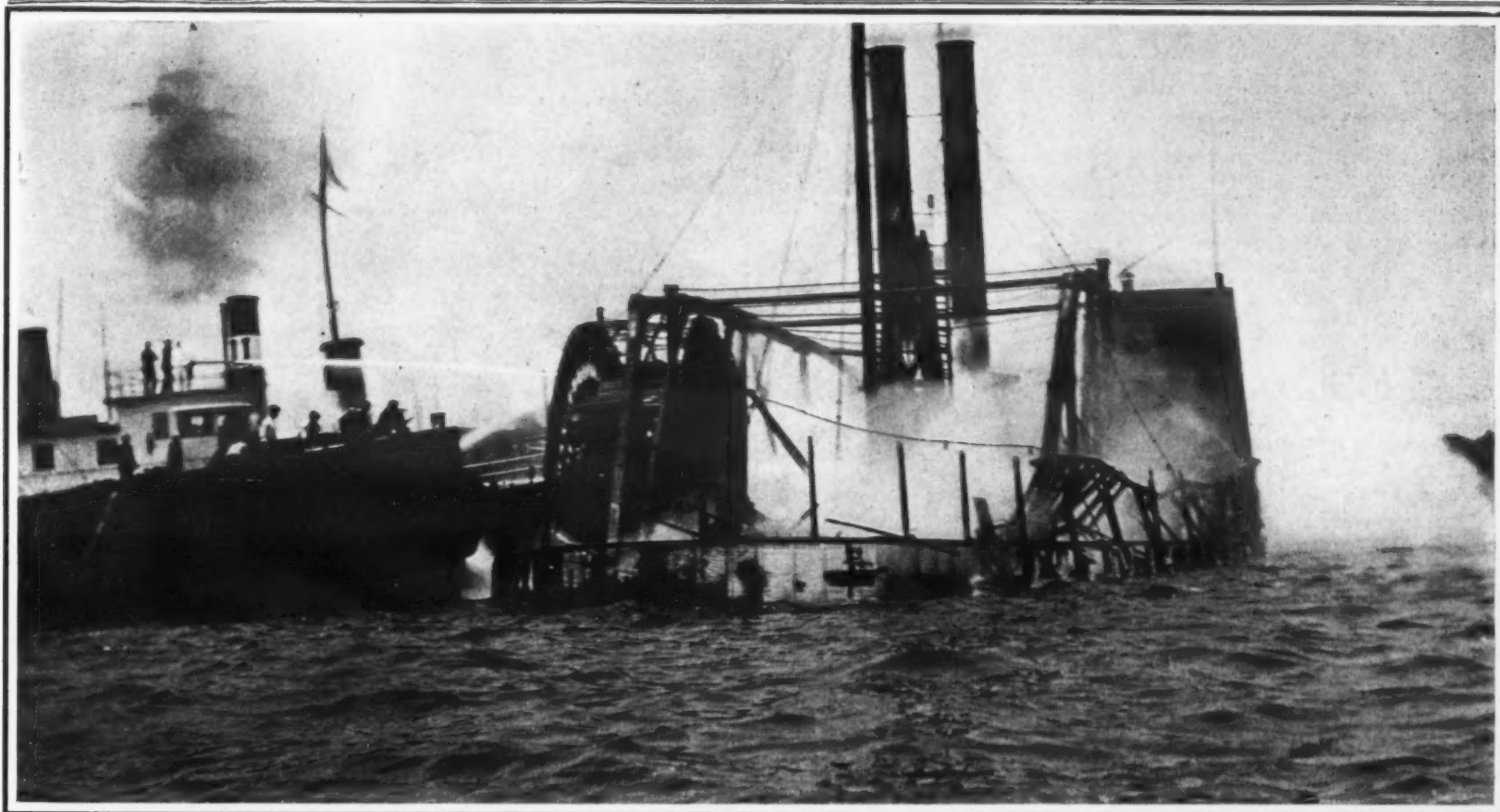
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, June 23, 1904

## What Roosevelt's Nomination Means.

THERE WERE many reasons why Theodore Roosevelt's nomination for the presidency at Chicago was inevitable. Some of the reasons are negative. Others are positive. Except in the case of Hayes, who did not want the nomination a second time, and Arthur, who was opposed by the most powerful man in his party, James G. Blaine, it has been the Republican rule to renominate Presidents. A failure to nominate Roosevelt this year would be a confession that the Republicans either were against his record or feared that the record would defeat him if he were made the candidate. These are the negative reasons why he has been selected to lead his party in this canvass.

The positive reasons why Roosevelt has been nominated are still more numerous and obvious. The youngest man who has ever been in the presidential chair, his candidacy this year will make an especially powerful appeal to the young voters of the country. His three years of experience in the office have shown him to be admirably equipped intellectually and morally for the most exacting demands which the post can make on its incumbent in these trying times. While he has been as conservative as McKinley or Harrison, he has shown Grant's tenacity of purpose and Lincoln's resourcefulness and knowledge of the people's will. He has a lightning quickness in grasping situations. He brings results. Not only does he instantly rise to opportunity, but he also frequently creates opportunity. He is honest, democratic, tolerant. Worth, and not section, race, religion, or color, is the test to which he submits measures and men. His daring, picturesqueness, and dash appeal to the popular imagination. To a large part of the country, and especially in the West, he is by far the most popular man of his day. For the past two years he has been the only Republican, except the late Senator Hanna in a few spots and by a few persons, who has been mentioned at all in connection with the candidacy of 1904.

Still another reason why Roosevelt's nomination was inevitable was that his record would necessarily have to be the chief issue of the canvass. Manifestly, nobody could make such a strong fight on the Roosevelt record as could the man who created it. On some measures of policy all the party did not side with him at the outset, but all the party quickly came over to his position. This is because he had a firmer hold on the realities than had his critics. His perceptions were quicker and truer than theirs. His entire record as President is an inspiration to his party. His national irrigation law of 1902, which promises to make the desert blossom, will add more to the West's population than any other act since the homestead law of 1862. When, in 1903, he halted England, Germany, and Italy in their projected raid on Venezuela, he made the Monroe "hands-off-the-American-continent" declaration of 1823 part of the law of nations. His withdrawal of the troops from Cuba in 1902 and his sponsorship for Panama in 1903 added two republics to the world's map and contributed vastly to the cause of human advancement. His treaty for the construction of the Panama Canal has transmuted a four-centuries-old dream of the nations into fact.

In the past three years Theodore Roosevelt has im-

pressed his personality on universal history. In the four quarters of the globe he is recognized as a world force. He has made his country the most influential factor among the nations, and furnished his countrymen with a new reason for being proud of the name American. The American people have many and decisive reasons for honoring Roosevelt. His campaign in 1904 promises to be memorable in the enthusiasm which it will arouse and in the dimensions of the splendid victory which it assures to his party.

## The Growing Sentiment Against War.

THE REMARKABLE growth of public sentiment against war and in favor of peaceful methods of composing international differences was forcibly illustrated in the personnel of the recent conference on international arbitration at Lake Mohonk and in the unusual public interest in its proceedings. It would be difficult to bring together a body of 300 people more truly representative of the progressive thought, the humane spirit, the broad statesmanship, and the keen and practical business intelligence of the country than were found in this conference. A gathering made up largely of judges of Federal and State courts, of educators, diplomats, editors, financiers, and business men, all of national reputation, giving itself for three days to the earnest discussion of ways and means for promoting international arbitration, furnishes a strong and unmistakable attestation of the fact that the arbitration movement is not in the hands of mere doctrinaires, nor of visionary and impracticable schemers.

A leading feature of the conference was the business men's session, at which the speakers were the official representatives of thirteen chambers of commerce and boards of trade of the leading cities of the United States. And no stronger condemnation of the war spirit and of undue war preparations was heard during the conference than was uttered at this particular session. Furthermore, a report was made by one of the speakers that thirty-four chambers of commerce and other business organizations in as many cities of the Union during the past year had formally indorsed the movement for international arbitration, while a number had appointed standing committees to further the same cause. All this shows beyond doubt that the business interests of the United States are being solidly arrayed against recourse to war as a method of settling disputes between nations. And when the business interests of the country thus speak for peace, governments and legislatures are bound to hear and heed.

## Bogus "News" from Washington.

THE STATEMENT recently appeared in Washington dispatches, apparently from official or semi-official sources, that the Post-office Department was about to enter again on a crusade against every newspaper, great and small, that printed advertisements of patent medicines which were not exactly what they purported to be. No such crusade has been undertaken by the administration at Washington. A more vigorous effort is being made to suppress obscene, indecent, and disreputable advertisements masquerading under the caption of "medical," and which find no place, in these days, in any reputable publication. That is all.

A Wilmington newspaper recently quoted from an alleged speech by Mr. Roosevelt, which it said was delivered in New York, October 26th, 1896, and in which the President was made to characterize the farmers as the "basest set in the land." No such words were uttered by the President, at the time and place specified, or at any other time or place. We are authorized to say that the lie was made out of whole cloth. It is too despicable and transparent even to deserve denial.

A newspaper report has been circulated that when the President had General Osterhaus at lunch at the White House, recently, and when comments were made regarding the friendly feeling the Germans entertained for the chief executive, the latter exultingly exclaimed to General Osterhaus, "The Germans are mine!" This statement has been given out in the form of an interview with General Osterhaus. On the best of authority we can say that no such expression was ever used.

The President has been accused of interference in the fight over the governorship in Illinois, and one of the newspapers in Chicago, which has every reason to appreciate his friendship and to deal fairly with him, alleged that there was Federal interference in the gubernatorial deadlock. If this statement implied that there was interference on the part of the President, it was utterly untrue and absolutely unjustifiable.

In New York certain newspapers not entirely friendly to the administration are intimating that the President is urging his own choice of candidates for the Republican State ticket, and that he "insists" on the nomination for associate judge of the Court of Appeals of a certain Albany candidate. All these statements are baseless and are made not to help but to harm the President. It may be set down as a fact that President Roosevelt is not interfering regarding the selection of candidates for places on the Republican State ticket in New York this fall. The President has no candidate for any office on the Republican ticket in New York or any other State. He has said so to his friends, for he is regardful of the prerogatives of others as well as of himself. He is anxious, as he should be, that the strongest candidates be named in this presidential year,

but he is avoiding every appearance of interference with the Republican organizations in the respective States.

While New York is the President's own State, and he will naturally be consulted in reference to the make-up of the ticket, he will not change his present attitude of non-interference. It is already well settled that some of the present State officers will be renominated—in fact, all who may desire renomination—by the Republican State convention. The impropriety of dragging the President into the contest must therefore be obvious. Whatever the State convention may do will be done with wisdom and unity, and the choice of the ticket can safely be intrusted to it.

## The Plain Truth.

OREGON FIRES the first gun of the presidential campaign. It is a Republican and a Roosevelt gun, and signifies that Oregon is for the Republican national ticket by an old-fashioned and undisputed plurality of at least 20,000. It means that both the Congressmen from the State will be Republican. It means that the hope of the Democratic leaders of a new political alignment of the States this fall will be disappointed. The great army of thinking Democrats who left their party because they repudiated the financial heresies of a political braggart and upstart in Nebraska will vote for Roosevelt, as they voted for McKinley, for their country's and their conscience's sake. Hence, there is a heap of satisfaction to the President and all his friends in the laconic but eloquent telegram which our venerable friend, Mr. H. W. Scott, proprietor of the *Oregonian*, sent, after the election in his State, to the White House, and which read as follows: "It is 20,000, not less, perhaps more. Oregon's tribute to you." It is enough to add, for the further discomfort of the Democracy, that McKinley carried Oregon by only about thirteen thousand plurality.

THE DAUGHTERS of the American Revolution, of Boston, are early in the field with a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature for a "more fitting and less dangerous celebration of the Fourth of July." The bill accompanying the petition prohibits the use of toy pistols, blank cartridges, and cannon crackers. It is specially fitting that the initiative in such a movement as this should be taken by these descendants of the patriots who made Independence Day possible, and to the commemoration of whose heroic deeds the anniversary was originally devoted. The daughters can surely not be accused of any lack of patriotic feeling or public spirit in their effort to have our chief national festival day rescued from its present low state as a carnival of mere noise and coarse and brutal buffoonery, and made again what it once was—an occasion for true national rejoicing, and the revival and perpetuation of the great fundamental principles of government laid down by the founders of the republic. Some idea of the harmfulness of the usual mode of celebrating our national anniversary may be obtained from data given out by the Chicago Amusement Association. These show that in Chicago alone, as the result of the improper use of fireworks for five successive years, seventy-one persons were killed and 1,200 injured, while \$395,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire. It is hoped that parents and guardians everywhere will this year do their utmost to prevent those in their charge from engaging in the dangerous and damaging practices which make the Fourth a bedlam.

NO QUESTION of difference exists between the labor unionists, the employers of labor, and the general public so acute, so difficult of adjustment, and none fraught with so much peril to the cause of peace and honest industry as that of the "open shop." This term, in fact, covers almost the whole field of controversy now remaining. Upon its right settlement the future of labor unionism practically depends. The question of the "open shop" involves the vital principle of individual freedom; the right of the citizen to work where and when he will and under what terms and conditions, and that without peril to life or limb. The denial of this right on the part of many labor organizations and their members has been the cause of nearly all the riots, murderous assaults, and other outrages which have blackened the history of labor troubles in recent years. In view of all this, it is highly gratifying to have an opinion on the "open-shop" question from so influential and representative a unionist as Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In a recent address before a great assemblage of labor organizations at Fort Worth, Chief Stone declared that, standing as "a firm believer in union labor and the right of laboring men to organize," when an organization compels a man to join it against his will it interferes with the personal liberty guaranteed him by the Constitution of the United States. He attributed the success and the standing of the railway organizations to their acceptance of the principle of the "open shop." It is certain that no labor organization in existence has been so uniformly successful as the Locomotive Brotherhood, and none stands higher in the esteem and good will of the general public. It has this status largely because it has been under the guidance of intelligent, conservative, broad-minded men, and because, as Mr. Stone says, it has recognized that this is a land of liberty and independence. And no labor organization of any name or nature can succeed in this country on any other basis. Events in Colorado prove it.





# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



**NO KIDNAPING** case since the famous one in which Miss Ellen Stone was concerned has excited so much international interest as that of Mr. Ion Perdicaris, who, together with his step-son, was captured by Moroccan brigands, headed by the notorious chief Raisuli, May 18th, and held for ransom. Our State Department at once adopted vigorous measures to rescue Mr. Perdicaris, and an American naval squadron made a demonstration to that end at Tangier. The good offices of France were also enlisted in behalf of the two prisoners, whose release was demanded soon. Mr. Perdicaris is the son of a Greek, and was born abroad, but his father having been previously naturalized, he is an American citizen. His father became a resident of Trenton, N. J., and amassed wealth there, through inventions and gas stock. Young Perdicaris received a first-class education. He is a sculptor and painter of ability, is a good musician, and has written several books. He traveled extensively and married an English woman abroad. In the course of his travels Perdicaris went to Tangier, and decided to spend his days there. He purchased one of the Sultan's palaces outside the town and entertained lavishly. He was on good terms with every element in Morocco, and it is said that he frequently gave refuge to the bandit chieftain who kidnaped him. Mr. Perdicaris and the family were highly esteemed in New Jersey, and many citizens of that State interested themselves in his rescue.



ION PERDICARIS,  
The American citizen abducted  
by Morocco bandits.

**THE LITTLE** lady who shares some of the honors, if but few of the prerogatives, of the ruler of Japan at the present critical stage in the history of that island empire is a daughter of Prince Ichijo, a noble of the highest rank. The Empress is childless, and the crown prince, the Emperor's eldest son, has for his mother a second wife. The Japanese law for royalty admits the choice of inferior wives, but, with characteristic humor, prohibits polygamy. The Mikado has had thirteen sons and daughters, but all the five boys, save only the crown prince, are dead. The latter is married, and the father of an heir-presumptive to the throne. The Mikado is sixteen years the senior of the Czar of Russia. He succeeded his father at the age of fifteen, and claims to be the one hundred and twenty-first ruler of his line in unbroken descent from Jimmu Tenno, the "Son of Heaven," who founded the dynasty in 660 B.C. No greater contrast could well be conceived than that between the education of the Mikado and the Czar. Doubtless this difference has greatly affected the destinies of their respective realms.

**A TRULY** rocket-like career has been that of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, of London, England, whose arrest for conspiracy is announced by cable. Mr. Hooley belongs to that class of men who are bound to live on the top shelf even if it must be on other people's money. He has been cutting up financial didos in London at frequent intervals ever since 1896, when he came to the English metropolis from Nottingham, where he had made money as a stock broker. He started in London by hiring a suite of rooms at the Grand Hotel which cost him \$1,000 a week. From this point of advantage Mr. Hooley floated out upon an amazed but credulous public various gigantic schemes in which millions were involved, with large resultant profits to Mr. Hooley. In two brief years Mr. Hooley "promoted" companies having a nominal capital of something like \$80,000,000—and then the rocket came down. He was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and since then has done business only in his wife's name. His recent arrest on the charge of conspiracy refers to transactions in shares bought and sold by Mrs. Hooley.



ERNEST TERAH HOOLEY,  
Whose financial vagaries have made  
a sensation in London.

**ALTHOUGH** PRESSING public duties have thus far prevented President Roosevelt from visiting the St. Louis exposition, he has recently been very satisfactorily represented there by a charming member of his family. The presence, a few weeks ago, of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the chief magistrate's daughter, at the great world's fair proved to be to thousands of people one of its chief attractions. Miss Roosevelt

was, perhaps, the most observed person on the grounds. She had not only to undergo the inevitable stares of the curious and the snap-shots of the camerists, but also she was greeted at times with a tumultuous enthusiasm. Once a crowd of 5,000 women almost mobbed the young lady of the White House in their eagerness to approach and shake hands with her. Miss Roosevelt, however, endured all annoyances with a good grace, and appeared to enjoy her visit intensely. She was, as was proper, the recipient of many gracious social and official attentions, and at a formal function in Germany's building she took a conspicuous part. She also awarded championship medals at the Olympic games, for which she was presented with a handsome souvenir belt. In the glare of publicity Miss Roosevelt bears herself with a poise and a tact characteristic of the finest type of the American young woman. Herewith



LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT,  
The President's charming daughter, recently a prominent figure at the  
St. Louis exposition.

is presented her latest photograph, taken in the reception-room of the Board of Lady Managers' building at the exposition.

**THE SECOND** visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Ireland was not less acceptable because it was, as far as might be, unofficial. At Kingstown, where the party landed, the King, in reply to numerous addresses, emphasized, with the same insistence as at his last visit, his expectation that the re-emergence of a hopeful spirit among the Irish people, coinciding with progress in the housing of the poor and the general improvement in industrial conditions, was the beginning of a period of real prosperity. At Kilkenny Castle the King was magnificently entertained by Lord Ormonde. Kilkenny Castle is the oldest inhabited mansion in the United Kingdom.



THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE,  
Who entertained King Edward at Kilkenny Castle.—*Lafayette.*

**IF THE** savage and detestable crime of lynching and all would-be lynchers are not soon driven out of Georgia, it will not be because of any lack of determined and vigorous effort on the part of Acting Governor Cunningham, of that State. Aroused and indignant because of the recent lynchings of negroes in Autauga and Baldwin counties, Governor Cunningham has issued a stirring address to the public explaining his policy and declaring that lynchers must be prosecuted to the fullest extent, even if it becomes necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature to make the laws effective. He has also written a letter to each and all of the circuit judges of Georgia, saying that since it is the law's delay that is put forward as the chief argument for lynching, he indulges the hope that in all cases of rape, arson, assassination, and other offenses the Governor may have their hearty co-operation in starting the necessary legal machinery in motion looking to a speedy and prompt trial by calling a special term of court for the legal investigation, indictment, and trial of such offenders, and also for the investigation of all lynchings that may occur in their circuits, "that the law in all cases may be supreme and its violators brought to justice." Governor Cunningham has also made a personal investigation of the lynchings in Autauga County with a view of expediting the course of justice. In addition to all this, the Governor has also caused bills to be framed for introduction in the State Legislature designed to make the path of the lynching transgressor in Georgia harder than it has ever been before. In these efforts, it should be said, Governor Cunningham has the hearty and unanimous support of the press and the people of the State without regard to color or party.



ACTING GOV. CUNNINGHAM,  
Who is determined to stamp out  
lynching in Georgia.

**FEW LIVING** preachers of other lands are better known in America, or more highly regarded by church people generally than Rev. Dr. James Stalker, who is to make a series of addresses in this country this summer. He is one of the leading theologians of Scotland. He was born in Crieff on February 21st, 1848. He was educated at the University and New College of Edinburgh, and later at the universities of Berlin and Halle. He is at present professor of church history in the United Free Church College, Aberdeen. In 1891 he spent some time in this country, and while here was Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale Theological Seminary. In 1889 he was Cunningham lecturer. Dr. Stalker has written many books on theological questions, which have become classics. A number of them have been translated into several foreign languages.

**AS THE** MAN behind the Hearst presidential boom, and as a leading factor in developing "yellow journalism," Mr. Arthur Brisbane occupies a unique position. He is the best-paid newspaper man in the country, his salary rivaling that of the President of the United States. Mr. Brisbane is forty years of age and is a man of energy and unwearying mentality. Besides writing the daily editorial which is one of the most original features of the New York *Evening Journal*, nearly all of the marked innovations in the Hearst chain of newspapers may be traced to him. In fact, he is credited with inspiring Congressman Hearst to undertake the race for the presidency. His editorials range in point of subjects from the commonest every-day occurrences to the most abstract religious and philosophical speculations, and they constitute the backbone of the new journalism. Many of these are so striking in thought and expression as to attract wide attention and stir up much discussion. Mr. Brisbane came to New York after absorbing German and French philosophy abroad. From a reporter, he was sent at the age of twenty-two by the late Charles A. Dana to represent the *Sun* in London. His letters are said to have been the best that ever emanated from the English capital. He returned to New York to be managing editor of the *Evening Sun*. Later he went to the *World*, where he remained until Mr. Hearst entered the Eastern newspaper field in 1897. He is a son of the late Albert Brisbane, who, with other noted men, engaged in the famous Brook Farm experiment, an interesting Utopian scheme which was a failure.



MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE,  
The brilliant editor who created the  
Hearst presidential boom.—*Cor.*



# Reminiscences of Memorable Republican Gatherings

By Charles M. Harvey

THE REPUBLICAN convention which met in Chicago on June 21st was notable for several reasons. This year completes a half-century of the party's life, a fact which was called to the convention's attention at the outset in its proceedings. The starting of Cuba on its career as a ward of the United States in 1902; the establishment of the republic of Panama under United States guardianship; the construction of the Panama Canal which has now been entered upon, and the general determination of the United States to exercise a greater supervision over the nations to the south of us, from the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Horn, than has hitherto been attempted—all of which policies are connected with the Roosevelt administration, and most of which depend on the fortunes of President Roosevelt in the canvass this year—have made the Republican convention of 1904 memorable in the party's annals.

What may be called the nation's external interests are the dominant concerns in this year's campaign. The country's strictly domestic issues were at the front at the time all the Republican party's previous national assemblages were held. This was true even of the convention of 1900, two years after the Spanish war. The country's isolation had been brought to an end by that conflict, but there was doubt still as to the attitude the American people would take on some of the immediate issues raised by it. The Democratic national platform of 1900 declared that "no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home." The same deliverance also condemned and denounced the administration's Philippine policy, and said: "The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government; . . . and we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and third, protection from outside interference"; and finally it asserted that the Democrats regarded "the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war . . . as the paramount issue of the campaign." The 137 majority for McKinley and Roosevelt in the electoral college of 1900 settled forever this issue of so-called imperialism.

When the Republican National Convention of 1856 met in Philadelphia on June 17th, slavery was the sole issue which could get any hearing from the people. The town in which the convention was held was the place in which the Declaration of Independence had been adopted. The date of the convention, June 17th, was the anniversary of Bunker Hill. These considerations had something to do with the selection of place and date. The party, which had been created in the Kansas-Nebraska cataclysm of 1854, in which the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was repealed and slavery given an equal chance with freedom in territory from which it had been shut out by the Missouri adjustment, was only two years old. As the party was formed out of Abolitionists, Free-soilers, and sections of the Northern Whigs, Know-nothings, and Democrats, it had not yet become thoroughly amalgamated, and instead of nominating any of the leaders of any of these elements it put up Fremont, the Pathfinder, the best representative, as the convention thought, of the Young America idea. It was defeated, but this was only a Bull Run reverse. Its Gettysburg and Yorktown victories were just ahead of it.

By 1860, when the party met in its second national convention, the lines of separation between its old Whig, its Free-soil, its Know-nothing, and its Democratic ingredients had been blotted out, and all its members and leaders had become Republicans. Slavery was still the dominant issue. The party took especial pains to let the country know that it opposed all meddling with slavery in the States in which it existed, directing its efforts merely to keep the institution from extending to the Territories. Referring to the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859, the convention denounced "the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

Western ideas, which have been potent in the Republican party almost since its foundation, asserted themselves plainly in 1860. The convention was held in a Western city, Chicago. It declared in favor of free homes for the people on the public lands, a policy which it carried out in 1862 in the homestead act which the Republican President signed; it renewed its demand of 1856 for a railroad to the Pacific, and, though

the strongest aspirant at the outset was an Eastern man, Seward, the convention selected the Western man, Lincoln, and with him it went to victory.

The preservation of the Union was the absorbing issue when the Republicans met in Baltimore on June 7th, 1864, and to show their devotion to this idea they coalesced in that year with the war Democrats, the organization being officially known for that campaign as the Union party, the Republicans, of course, forming by far the largest ingredient of it. It renominated Lincoln, and put on the ticket with him the war Democrat, Andrew Johnson, then the Union Military Governor of Tennessee. Aided by the Democrats' declaration in their McClellan and Pendleton convention that the war was a "failure," and helped also by Sherman's, Sheridan's, and Farragut's victories during the canvass, which, in Seward's words, "knocked all the planks out of the McClellan platform," the Lincoln and Johnson ticket swept the country.

In the convention which met in Chicago on May 20th, 1868, the restoration of the eleven ex-Confederate States to their old relations to the Union was the big issue. Reconstruction had been effected under the act of 1867, but there were still, in the election of 1868, three States—Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia—which were debarred from choosing electors. The absence of any Republican leader sufficiently prominent over all the rest of his associates, and the shelving of such old leaders as Seward and Chase, who had been discredited by their affiliations with the Democrats, impelled the Republicans to turn to Grant. Another reason why the Republicans nominated Grant in 1868 was the fear on the part of some of their campaign managers that the Democrats might appropriate him, although his attitude as a Republican began to be pretty clearly revealed in the fight between President Johnson and the Republican Congress, beginning in 1866. On the Grant ticket was placed Schuyler Colfax, and they easily carried the country. In the Philadelphia convention which met on June 6th, 1872, Grant was unanimously nominated, as he had been in 1868. The convention defended its reconstruction policy, declared against the South's attempts to defeat it, and this time placed Henry Wilson on the Grant ticket. Both in the convention of 1868 and in that of 1872 the Republicans denounced all forms of repudiation and declared in favor of paying the greenbacks in specie, a policy which was carried out by the resumption act passed by the Republican Congress chosen with Grant in 1872, which measure Grant signed on January 14th, 1875, and it went into operation in 1879.

By the time that the Republicans met in Cincinnati on June 14th, 1876, the tariff had come to the front. No mention of the tariff was made in the platform of 1866, slavery dwarfing all other questions then. A mild declaration in favor of protection to home industries by duties at the custom-house against importations of competing articles was made in the convention of 1860, but the war and reconstruction gave the country afterward other things to think of, and the tariff did not reappear until the convention of 1872. The convention of 1876 declared for duties on imported goods which, "so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country." In the 1876 convention, Grant being out of the field by this time as a nomination possibility, Blaine made his first appearance as a presidential aspirant, but Morton, of Indiana, Bristow, and Conkling divided the convention to such an extent that a compromise was made upon Governor Hayes, of Ohio, Wheeler, of New York, being nominated for Vice-President. The Democrats by this time had begun to recover some of their old power in the North and had control of many of the ex-Confederate States, and the election was so close as between Hayes and Tilden that a body unknown to the Constitution had to be called in—the electoral commission—to settle the disputed count in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, which awarded the presidency to Hayes.

War issues and passions had largely subsided by the time that the Republicans met in Chicago on June 2d, 1880, and the tariff figured in the platform in a more pronounced way than it had done before. The attempt by Conkling, Cameron, Logan, and a few other Republican leaders to nominate Grant for a third term, Blaine's endeavor to get the candidacy, and the activity of Sherman, Edmunds, and other aspirants, made this the most exciting of all the Republican conventions, and forced the bringing forward of the dark horse Garfield, who carried the convention on the thirty-sixth ballot, Arthur, of New York, being put on the ticket with him as a bid for the support of the Grant-

Conkling element in the campaign. The ticket carried the country. In the Chicago convention which opened on June 3d, 1884, Blaine's efforts to get the candidacy were at last successful, the contest being between him and President Arthur. In the campaign, however, Blaine was beaten by the Democrats' man of destiny, Cleveland, and the Republicans met their first defeat in a presidential canvass since their reverse in 1856.

Blaine's refusal to be a candidate in 1888 brought out, in the convention which assembled in Chicago on June 19th of that year, the longest list of aspirants which ever figured in a Republican gathering, and the convention, which did not finish its work until the 25th, was the longest in Republican annals, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, being nominated on the eighth ballot. Levi P. Morton, of New York, was selected for Vice-President. The ticket was successful at the polls, beating Cleveland and Thurman. In the convention which met at Minneapolis on June 7th, 1892, the name of Blaine appeared for the last time as a presidential aspirant. President Harrison was renominated, however, after a short but exciting contest, Whitelaw Reid, of New York, being placed on the ticket with him. This time the result of 1888 was reversed at the polls, Cleveland defeating Harrison, and the Republicans for the second time since 1856 were beaten at the ballot-box.

The convention which opened at St. Louis on June 16th, 1896, was, next to that of 1880 in Chicago, the most exciting in Republican annals. It differed from all other Republican National Conventions, too, in having a "walk-out," which sent the silver section of the party, under the lead of Senator Teller, of Colorado, into a coalition with the Democrats. The contest for the nomination was between McKinley and Speaker Reed chiefly, although Quay, ex-Vice-President Morton, and Allison were also aspirants. McKinley had received many votes in the convention of 1892, against his own protest. Marcus A. Hanna organized victory for him in 1896, and he got the candidacy on the first ballot. Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, was chosen as his running mate. The most exciting contest, however, in the 1896 convention was that on silver. Both the Republicans and the Democrats had been straddling the silver issue along to that time, but the crisis had then come when a square declaration for or against that metal had to be made. By a vote of 818½ to 105½ Teller's silver substitute for the gold-standard plank of the platform was rejected, and then the gold plank was adopted by a vote of 812½ to 110½, after which Teller, Cannon, Dubois, and other silver Republicans left the convention. The Republican party was split, but McKinley and Hobart swept the field. In the convention which met at Philadelphia on June 19th, 1900, the successful war against Spain having ended shortly before that time, McKinley was unanimously renominated, and Governor Roosevelt, of New York, against his own protest, was selected for Vice-President. The ticket carried the country by a much larger majority than the party had gained in 1896. As in the campaign four years earlier, the silver issue figured, though in a minor degree. The Philippine question was made by the Democrats an issue in the canvass, but the dimensions of the Republican triumph took that question then out of politics permanently, so far as regards its chances to figure in a national campaign.

The convention which met in Chicago on June 21st had a significance for the United States and the rest of the world such as none of its predecessors commanded. The man who was nominated in it has, by his halting of Germany, England, and Italy in their demonstration against Venezuela in 1902; by his prompt recognition of the republic of Panama in 1903 and the negotiation of a canal treaty with that country, and by his avowed purpose to hold a guardianship over Cuba and Panama, and to exercise a suzerainty over the rest of the Western Hemisphere, established a Roosevelt doctrine with which the world henceforth will have to reckon. Though the tariff figures to some extent in the canvass this year, and has received appropriate recognition in the platform, the dominant idea in the campaign is the relations of the United States to humanity at large. To a decisive degree this idea is dependent on the political fortunes of President Roosevelt. These considerations give the convention of 1904 a unique place in the annals of Republican national assemblages.

DRIVES away care, lends buoyancy to the spirits and strength to the body—Abbott's Angostura Bitters.





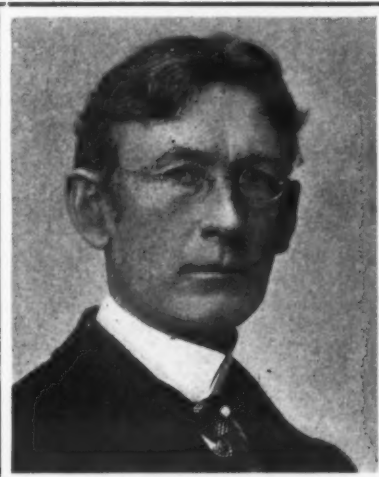
POSTMASTER-GENERAL HENRY C. PAYNE, —Stein.  
Of Wisconsin, acting chairman of the National Committee.



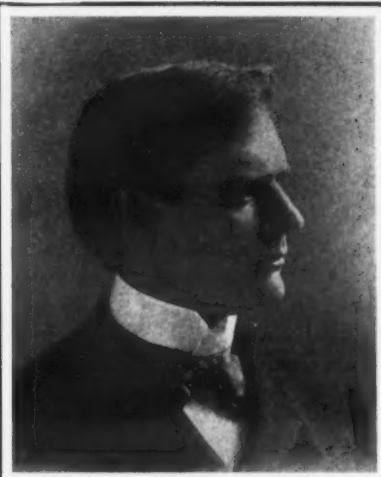
EX-SECRETARY OF WAR ELIHU ROOT,  
Of New York, temporary chairman of the Convention.  
Copyright by Aimé Dupont.



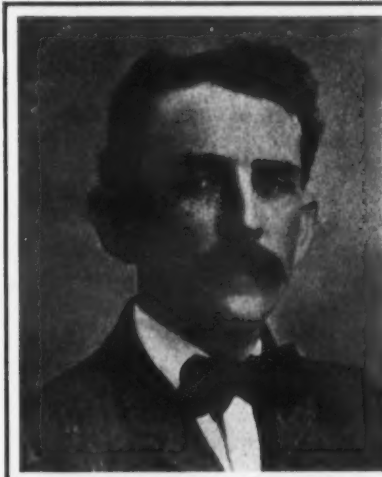
SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
Of Illinois, the Convention's permanent presiding officer.  
Pardy.



EX GOVERNOR FRANK S. BLACK,  
Of New York, who nominated President Roosevelt in  
a notable speech.—Copyright, 1902, by Rockwood.



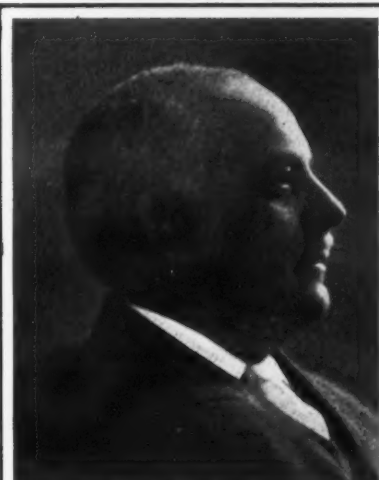
SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE,  
Of Indiana, who seconded the nomination of Roose-  
velt for the middle West.—Marceau.



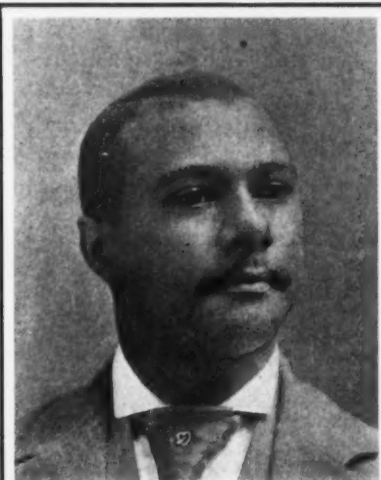
MR. HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS,  
Of Georgia, who seconded Roosevelt's nomination for  
the South.—Wilson.



MR. JOSEPH B. COTTON,  
Of Minnesota, who seconded the President's nomina-  
tion for the Northwest.—Zweifel.



MR. GEORGE A. KNIGHT,  
Of California, who seconded Roosevelt's nomination  
for the Pacific coast.—Habenicht.



MR. HARRY S. CUMMINGS,  
Of Maryland, who seconded the nomination of Roose-  
velt in behalf of the colored race.—Peerless Studio.



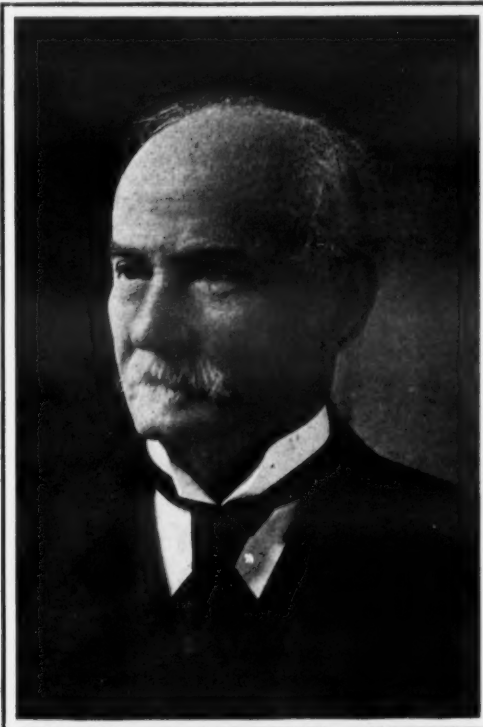
REV. T. P. FROST,  
Pastor of the First M. E. Church of Evanston, Ill., one  
of the Convention chaplains.—Wright.



REV. THADDEUS A. SNIVELY,  
Also a chaplain of the Convention.  
Kocher.



THE HONORABLE WILLIAM F. STONE,  
Of Maryland, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican National Com-  
mittee, at his desk in the Coliseum.—Wright.



CONGRESSMAN R. R. HITT,  
Of Illinois, prominently canvassed for the vice-presidency.  
Copyright, 1904, by Clinedinst.



MR. ELMER DOVER,  
Secretary of the Republican National Committee, at the Coliseum,  
ready for work.—Wright.

PROMINENT PARTICIPANTS IN THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.  
OFFICERS OF THE GREAT POLITICAL GATHERING AND SOME OF ITS MOST DISTINGUISHED ORATORS.





## "Princeton Spirit" and Its Justification

By James W. Alexander



ONE OF the things which Princeton University men are proud of is what is known among the alumni and students as "Princeton spirit." Those who have not lived in the atmosphere of Old Nassau will hardly grasp the full meaning of this term. Every one knows how potent are enthusiasm and loyalty to the success of any cause. Patriotism is the key to the readiness and zeal with which the American citizen invariably supports his country's cause. Without laudable ambition to excel, no great achievements were ever accomplished. A comfortable consciousness of being the best of a kind, when not tainted by supercilious vanity, is an important element of progress.

All these qualities combine with others not susceptible of description to make up what the boys of Old Nassau call the "Princeton spirit." The writer of this article is probably sufficiently saturated with this spirit to warrant the suspicion that when discussing Princeton he does so as a partisan, and stands ready to defend it against all criticisms, just as one would protect the honor of his mother; but no such sentiment could exist if there were nothing to warrant the idolatry; and the very fact that the spirit does burn so intensely and so unanimously among the graduates and undergraduates of this historic institution is *prima-facie* evidence that the inspiring confidence, affection, and pride are deserved, and no Princeton man will ever be at a loss to account for his devotion by conclusive facts.

This "Princeton spirit" exhibits itself in a variety of ways. One is not surprised at its exuberance on occasions of victory in sports; but several years ago, when Princeton's baseball team was defeated on the Yale athletic field, the vast assembly of spectators were filled with admiration by seeing the entire body of Princeton students remain after the game, and for fifteen or twenty minutes, a thousand strong, cheer their defeated champions, and sing their college songs in their honor and in honor of *alma mater*. It was an exhibition of college patriotism which was as novel as it was admirable, and set an example which has been quite generally followed by other college bodies since that time.

No nobler college hymn exists than Princeton's "Old Nassau." When this psalm is sung on the occasions of public games and the like, not only the students massed in one body, but their families and sweethearts, and the graduates too, invariably stand, and as the refrain, "Long Life to Old Nassau," is reached, all heads are uncovered and hats are waved in the air. This striking Princeton custom is no mere ceremony, but comes so thoroughly from the heart that it is a traditional superstition at Princeton that the tide is frequently turned from failure to success at critical points of intercollegiate games by the inspiration of this song. This custom, too, of standing and uncovering while singing the college anthem has been imitated by other universities, but the inspiration was breathed in Princeton.

The "Princeton spirit" is remarkably evinced in the repeated winning of intercollegiate games by Princeton teams in the face of apparent defeat at the very last moment, showing a do-or-die determination and a refusal to accept a reverse until the game is over. Lamar's celebrated run on the Yale football field in 1885 won the game at the very finish. Yale was certain of victory at the end of the football game in 1899, when, within one minute of the close of the game, Poe won the contest for Princeton by a difficult kick. Precisely the same thing was done in the Yale-Princeton football game in 1903, when John De Witt kicked the winning goal. Twice within the last four years Princeton has won the baseball championship against Yale by overcoming an adverse score in the ninth inning, and the same result was attained against Harvard in May, 1904.

When Woodrow Wilson became president of Princeton University a dinner was given in his honor by the alumni of New York, and was attended by seven hundred graduates—the largest college banquet that has ever been held, and the enthusiasm for the cause which burst from that company was something altogether unaccountable, if there was not that in the cause itself which justified it. Princeton having no professional schools, depending entirely on its undergraduate body for material, and having therefore a far smaller number of men to draw from than any one of the other large universities, has, nevertheless, always excelled in intercollegiate sports, dividing the honors only with Yale University. These successes have been due to the existence of the "Princeton spirit," which has imbued the whole college body with a determination ever, and in everything, to be in the lead. The same spirit prevails in intercollegiate debating and in other academic contests, and it is a fact which cannot be controverted that among the prominent universities there is no one which accomplishes so much in the direction of scholarship and research as Princeton, on the same amount of capital available.

Surely the intelligent observer will expect to find some rational way of accounting for this state of things, and it is not difficult to discover it. At the very outset, it must be admitted that an institution without ancient traditions is sadly wanting in the very first element of college sentiment. What is the significance of "Alma Mater" if she was only created

yesterday with the money which will not buy the dear memories of a sacred past? It afflicts the son of any old university to see our modern capitalists contributing their wealth to the foundation of superfluous new institutions rather than to the perfection of the old ones, whose usefulness has been demonstrated, and who possess that heritage of noble tradition which is not to be bought with gold. If there ever was a cause which cried aloud for the solid support of generous wealth, it is Princeton. Unfortunately, perhaps, an erroneous belief has prevailed that Princeton is thoroughly endowed with money. The contrary is the fact.

Many years ago, when the late John C. Green and his executors, after his death, made certain gifts to Princeton, a pledge was made by the authorities of the university that they would never allow it to run into debt. This pledge has been kept, and while the affairs of the institution are conducted with a scrupulous regard for business principles, it is only by the exercise of the most careful economy, including scanty pay to professors, the exaction of unusual labor on their part, and abstinence from the undertaking of many things which are most desirable in the interest of the university, that the budget for the year is brought within its legitimate income, and appeals are frequently necessary to the alumni and friends of the institution to make up the amounts requisite to carry out the most obvious schemes.

President Wilson has already shown by an analysis of the requirements of Princeton University, that the sum of \$12,000,000 additional endowment is really a present necessity to fill out in a satisfactory way the educational framework which intelligent minds have designed. No institution of its kind can boast of a more inspiring history than Princeton. It is the third university in America in age. Its first charter was granted in the year 1746, but a second and permanent charter was later given by Jonathan Belcher, his British Majesty's Colonial Governor of New Jersey.

It is perhaps not an unnatural error that has crept into the minds of many that Princeton is a denominational institution. This arises from the two facts that the men who inaugurated the enterprise were Presbyterians, and that there exists in the town of Princeton an entirely distinct institution—the Princeton Theological Seminary—which is actually under the charge of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. While these two institutions have always worked in friendly relation, they have no organic connection. The university is non-sectarian, and by its charter is open to those of every religious belief. Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and even pagans, are always to be found among its students and alumni. Religion has always been regarded as an essential in its training, but a catholic religion, without the restrictions of ecclesiastical tenet.

In the early days of Princeton, John Witherspoon, a Scotchman, became its president, and he was afterward one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The strong spirit of patriotism which characterized this great man fastened itself, in the earliest days, on the institution itself and its constituents. It was Witherspoon who said in those Revolutionary days, when the Declaration of Independence was under debate, and when there were doubts and forebodings: "To hesitate is to consent to our own slavery. That noble instrument upon your table which ensures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in this house. He that will not respond to its accents and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions, is unworthy the name of freeman. For my own part, of property I have some, of reputation more. That reputation is staked, that property is pledged, on the issue of this contest, and although these gray hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather that they descend thither by the hand of the executioner, than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country." Thus, at the moment when the American nation was born, the "Princeton spirit" was asserting itself, never to be extinguished.

James Madison, who afterward became the fourth President of the United States, was graduated in 1771, under Witherspoon. Madison was one of the founders of the "American Whig Society," one of the two secret literary societies at Princeton which continue to exert a powerful influence on the life of the student body. And the same spirit which made Madison so great a force in national affairs was injected by him into his *alma mater*. The battle of Princeton was fought at the very doors of the college, and the spot where Mercer fell, who gave his name to the county in which Princeton is situated, is marked to-day by a monument.

When the American Congress fled from Philadelphia in those troublous times they met in the Old North College on the Princeton campus, the building so familiar to all as Nassau Hall, and in the gallery of that building now hangs a portrait of General Washington, in a frame which originally held a portrait of George the Second. Nassau Hall had been successively occupied by the British and American forces, and this portrait of King George is said to have been destroyed by one of the enemy's balls. General Washington himself, in the year 1783, being in Princeton on commencement day, had an enthusiastic reception, and an

eloquent reference to him was made by the valedictorian, Ashbel Green, afterward president of the college. General Washington, on leaving, delivered to the college authorities a gift of fifty guineas to be laid out according to their pleasure, and with this money a portrait of General Washington was secured, by the celebrated artist, Peale, and in the background of the painting was a representation of the battle of Princeton and a portrait of General Mercer. This is the portrait now hanging in Old Nassau, and set in the frame which formerly embellished the likeness of King George.

The president's house of those days is one of the few of the older buildings still preserved. It is now the residence of the dean of the university, and within a few days the writer has seen on the windows of this colonial mansion inscriptions made in Revolutionary times with a diamond on the glass.

A Scotch flavor was given to Princeton by the presence and influence of Witherspoon which has never been lost. On the contrary, it has been enhanced by the career of James McCosh, who was president of Princeton from 1868 to 1888. Perhaps there has been no incumbent in the presidential chair at Princeton who has more indelibly impressed his character on the institution than Dr. McCosh. The men who were educated under his administration are still enthusiastic in their love and respect for his memory, and the country is full of men of distinction who received their inspiration for a useful and active life from President McCosh. It was he who once more fanned the "Princeton spirit," temporarily fluttering after the Civil War, into a flame. It was he who first introduced the post-graduate courses and fellowships, by means of which research was stimulated and men of acumen and force started on careers which have since made them distinguished. It was he who roused the latent forces of Princeton into permanent and ever-increasing activity.

The Civil War between the North and the South was a damaging blow to the fortunes of Princeton for the time being. Owing to its situation and traditions, it drew many students from the South, and when the unfortunate internecine struggle began the student body was materially reduced. It was not until the presidency of Dr. McCosh that the old-time prestige of Princeton was rescued from the effects of the war, but from that time forward the history of the institution has been one of continuous progress and success, and the successors of Dr. McCosh have so followed up the work he began that Princeton stands to-day a successful challenger for the confidence of the public as a thorough American university among all its rivals. The number of students increases every year, and is now five times as large as it was when Dr. McCosh entered upon his duties. There were only eleven buildings on the campus in that day, while at present they are forty in number, and the beauty of the university grounds, embellished as they are by dignified and graceful structures, and situated so picturesquely amid the rural surroundings, is acknowledged by all who visit Princeton as unsurpassed among the American universities.

The new gymnasium, which has recently been opened, is a noble example of academic, Gothic architecture, in light gray stone; is the largest and best equipped of its kind in the country, and its cost, without the land (\$300,000), has been contributed entirely by the alumni and a few friends. The swimming-pool connected with it is one hundred feet long, and admirably adapted to its uses. A power-house has recently been erected by the alumni at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, which will supply heat, light, and power for all the uses of the university. The class of 1879 is now dedicating a dormitory building as a gift to the university on the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation. The chapel is one of the handsomest church buildings on any college campus, and was the gift of the late Henry G. Marquand.

Alexander Hall is a superb auditorium intended for the chief academic convocations and functions, and is a memorial to men who have passed away, but who gave distinction to the institution during their lives. "Prospect," which is the president's residence, is a fine stone building, charmingly situated among majestic elms, surrounded by well-kept lawns, and commanding a prospect which has suggested to some the view from Windsor Castle in England. "Prospect Avenue" is a street lined with handsome houses, most of which are the homes of the upper-class clubs. The athletic field, with its club-houses, "cage," track, and ball-grounds, is one of the charming and useful features of the place. While a catalogue of all the attractions on the Princeton campus would make a tedious account, it is sufficient to say that they would repay a visit by any one who has not yet seen them.

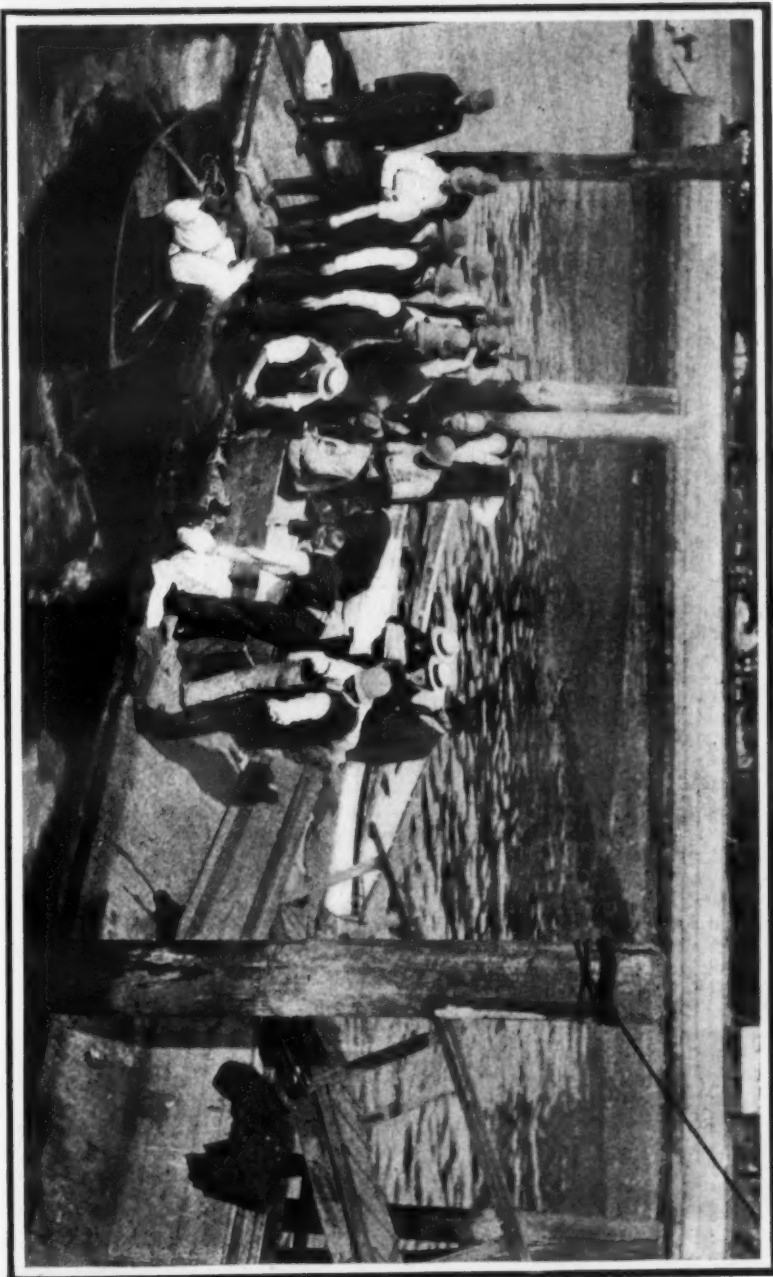
In spite of the number and character of the buildings at Princeton, more are needed. The number of students increases so rapidly that the town is congested, and more dormitories are necessary. There is great need of new buildings for recitation and lecture purposes, but the greatest want of all is money for expanding and perfecting the courses of study established and required. Among the improvements in contemplation, of a kind not connected with the curriculum, is the proposed lake to be created by the generosity of

Continued on page 586.

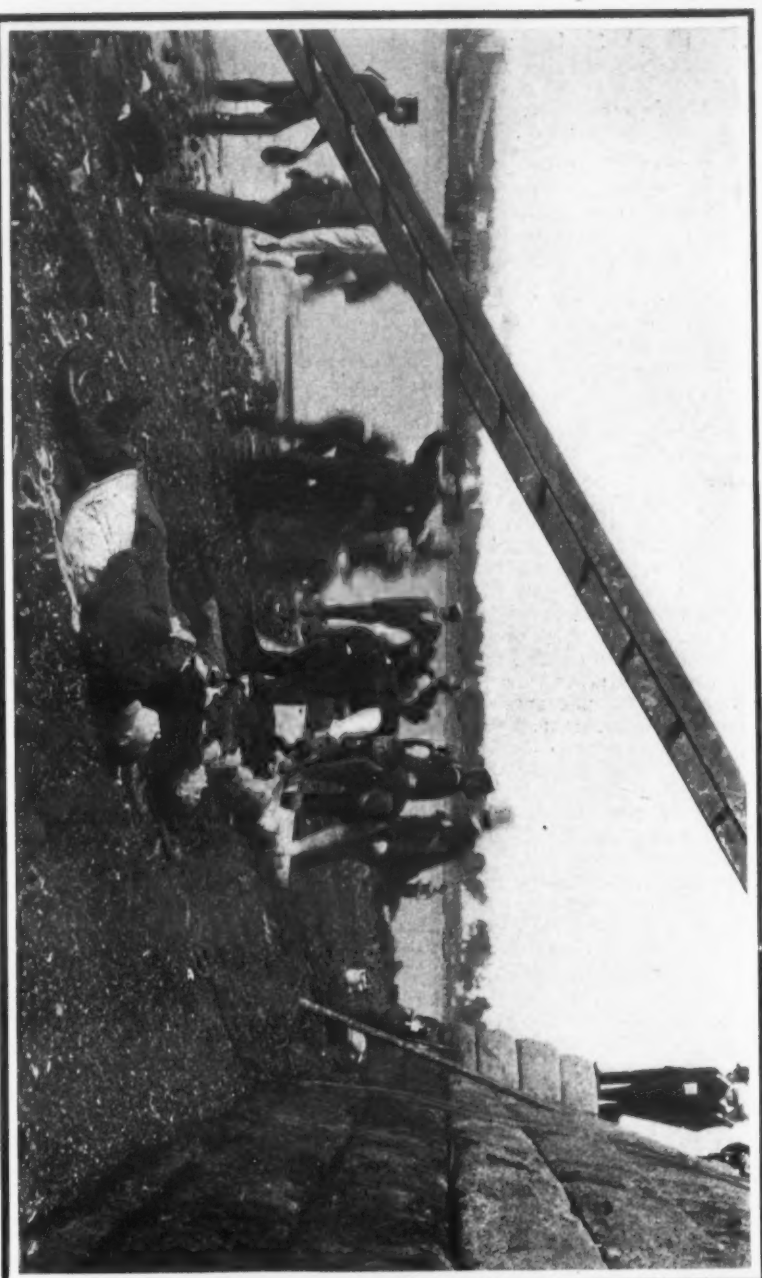




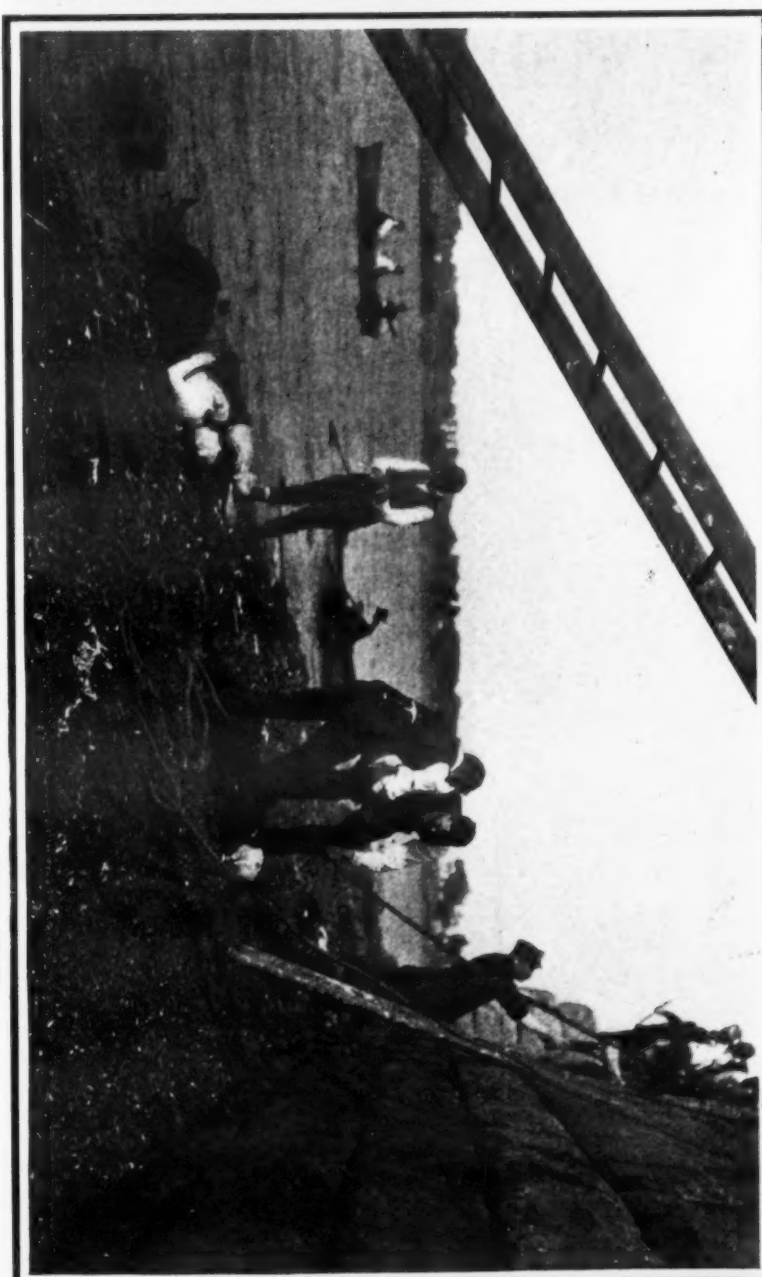
GRASS PLOT COVERED WITH BODIES NEAR RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL, NORTH BROTHER ISLAND.



LIFTING INTO A BOX A CHAINED BODY WHICH FLOATED TO THE DOCK.



ROW OF CORSES—MOSTLY OF CHILDREN—LYING ON THE BEACH AND AWAITING REMOVAL.



LIFTING BODIES BY MEANS OF ROPES OVER THE WALL OF NORTH BROTHER ISLAND.

# FEARFUL FATALITY OF THE "GENERAL SLOCUM" DISASTER.

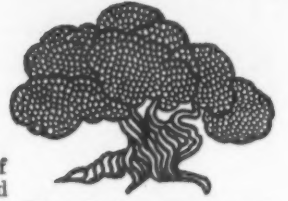
BODIES OF BURNED AND DROWNED EXCURSIONISTS STREWN ON NORTH BROTHER ISLAND LIKE DEAD ON A BATTLE-FIELD.—*Photographs by Sumner W. Matteson.*





## A Remarkable Indian Exhibit at St. Louis

By Charles H. Marvin



ON JUNE 1ST the Indian exhibit at the St. Louis world's fair was formally opened in the presence of a large concourse of visitors. Though far away from the big palaces of Transportation, Manufactures, Liberal Arts, Machinery, Varied Industries, Electricity, Education, Mining and Metallurgy, and the rest of the great interests and activities which are designed to be the chief features of the exposition, the Indian exhibit attracts a large and constantly increasing number of visitors.

All of the 300 Indians in the reservation participated in some or many of the exercises of the opening day, consisting of exhibitions of basket-making, blanket-weaving, pottery-making, and other pursuits in the Indian school building, which is the most prominent edifice on the reservation; and contests in archery, running, jumping, riding, wrestling, and tugs-of-war between various tribes on the plaza, the Indian band of forty persons giving concerts from the front steps of the school building. These Indian field sports, with the dances and other peculiar observances of the red men in the open air, were received with delight by the crowds of sight-seers.

The literary and musical programmes inside the school building, however, all of which were under the direction of Dr. S. M. McCowan, the superintendent of the Indian exhibit, who is also superintendent of the Indian Industrial School and Agricultural College at Chilocco, Okla., were really the most interesting portion of the exercises. They illustrated the various steps in the evolution of the red man from his status of the stone age in which the early white inhabitants of the continent found him to the high condition of civilization to which many of them are being brought by the Carlisle, Haskell, Chilocco, and other scholastic and industrial institutions. All the gradations through which any portion of the Indian race has passed, from Columbus's days to those of President Roosevelt, were

shown, from the basket-weavers to the operatives in the printing-office, who get out a weekly paper which will compare well with the regular weekly journals of the country; and from the tepee-builders to the Indian carpenters, who constructed the school buildings and made most of the mechanical and industrial exhibits in them. The Indian band, which takes part in many of the dedicatory programmes of the exposition and figures in most of the great parades, is familiar to a great portion of the regular or occasional visitors of the fair.

The Indian exhibit in the world's fair is of interest for many reasons. It is by far the largest which the government has ever made in any exposition. It will be the last rally of the Indians as a distinct race; for forces are in operation which are rapidly merging the red men in the mass of the citizenship. As the first resident of the American continent, the Indian will always have a sentimental interest for the people who have since spread over it, and who are conducting its affairs in the interest of civilization.

"Attend fewer horse races and do more plowing," were, in substance, the words which President Roosevelt used to a delegation of Sioux who called upon him at the White House recently. The red men have, under the tutelage of the government, been for years acting on this theory.

In 1890 the Indians of the United States owned 443,244 ponies and burros, which in the old days were a measure of his riches and determined his social standing. This number had diminished to 344,646 in 1902, and it has fallen still further since then. The 179,419 head of cattle which the Indians had in 1890 had increased to 288,884 in 1902, and are up to 300,000 in 1904. The number of acres of land under cultivation by the Indian is rapidly growing, and the things which he raises on it are increasing in a ratio which indicates that he is taking intelligent advantage of his opportunities. In 1889 the Indian sold to

the government \$71,000 of products of his labor, and to private persons \$499,000. These had grown, respectively, in 1902 to \$461,000 and \$1,552,000, and will probably reach \$600,000 and \$1,800,00 in 1904.

Outside of the Indian Territory there were 58,000 Indians in 1886 who wore citizens' clothes, which number had grown to 102,000 in 1902, and will reach 110,000 in 1904. The 25,000 Indians who could talk English in 1887 have advanced to 70,000 this year. In the same interval the 19,000 Indians who could read English have increased to more than 50,000. In schools controlled by the government or by missions belonging to different sects there are 29,000 pupils. Those in the government schools are taught all the useful industries, the males being instructed in carpentry, wagon-making, blacksmithing, harness-making, farming, and other activities, while lessons to the females are given in sewing, baking, cooking, household work, laundering, and other pursuits suitable to their sex.

The government, despite some mistakes which it has committed, is treating its Indian wards with a justice which approaches generosity. It expended in 1903 \$13,000,000 for them, over \$3,000,000 of which was for schools to teach them the value of citizenship and to enable them to meet its requirements when they attain it. Since the foundation of the government in 1789 the nation has expended \$402,000,000 in the Indian service. The 270,000 Indians in the United States in 1904 have no right to complain about the way Uncle Sam is using them in recent years, whatever grievance of that sort they may have had formerly. When, in 1906, the tribal relations in the Indian Territory are dissolved and the so-called "Five Civilized Tribes" are merged in the great mass of American citizenship, leaving only the steadily diminishing number of red men of the minor reservations, still in a state of dependence, the Indian problem will have been solved.

## "Princeton Spirit" and Its Justification

Continued from page 584.

Andrew Carnegie. Princeton has not been a boating college, owing to the lack of water in the immediate vicinity, but engineers have undertaken to so develop certain flats contiguous to the university property that a picturesque lake will be produced, several miles long, which will not only add to the already unique attractiveness of the landscape, but furnish facilities for aquatic sports second to none.

There is, perhaps, no one thing which is more conducive to the high moral and hygienic atmosphere of Princeton than its unsurpassed physical situation. It lies on the summit of a ridge, in a salubrious country, with a natural drainage which, assisted by the most approved scientific devices, makes the place as free from danger to health as it is possible to imagine. Lying midway between the great cities of New York and Philadelphia, the practical resources of those towns are brought within easy reach of Princeton, either of them being distant but two hours' journey, while the university itself being situated in a small village where everything is tributary to it, and where there are no distractions of any kind, the college atmosphere is maintained absolutely untainted by those undesirable surroundings which must exist in large cities, or even in towns of moderate size.

The university thus becomes a little, compact, unadulterated academic community, where everything centres in the college life, and is a world in itself to those who reside there during their college course. The advantage of this in moulding habits, protecting the young from temptation, and creating a scholarly disposition is proved by the character and attainments of the graduates who are to be found among the successful and distinguished men in every State and city, many of whom—imbued with the "Princeton spirit"—return to assist with their efforts and their experience to advance the work and enhance the glory of their beloved university.

One of the most interesting and significant developments of the "Princeton spirit" is what is known as the "honor system." In former days (and even at present in some colleges and most schools) the practice of cheating at recitations and examinations was not looked upon by students as disgraceful. To hoodwink the professor was regarded as an excusable, if not a legitimate, piece of smart work. Of course a contrary view was taken of the offense by the faculty, and the result was a natural dulling of the student's conscience and a constant conflict between the teacher and the scholar. Penalties were inflicted upon the few culprits who were caught. The successful performances of the skillful "cribbers" were as likely to obtain a good mark as the laborious work of the honest fellows. All this has changed, and entirely through the spontaneous action of the students themselves.

No man at Princeton would dare, in these days, to copy from his neighbor's paper, to carry books into examination rooms, or otherwise to cheat. The university sentiment, or, in other words, the "Princeton spirit," would not tolerate it. When examinations are held the professor no longer watches the students. On the contrary, he frequently leaves the room, and the students themselves go out and come in at will.

They are trusted without restriction, and do not violate the trust. If a student were found cheating, it would be his companions and not the faculty who would punish him. He would have to leave college. He would not be considered worthy of remaining a Princeton man. This custom has been in operation for years, and is absolutely successful. Every incoming class is warned in regard to this usage, and the students, through committees and judicial processes, make short work and decisive of the few cases which arise for disci-

pline. As a matter of fact, the power of university sentiment—the "Princeton spirit"—is such that the occasion for such action is extremely rare. The maintenance of such principle is in itself an education in morals.

It is not to be disputed that one or more advantages of a specific kind may be found in this or that institution of learning which do not exist in others, but it can be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that the man who comes to Princeton can obtain there as thorough a training in those directions which make for true manhood and a liberal education, as well as in the great specialized courses, as it is possible to secure in any university; and when is added to this the advantages of situation and climate; the precious traditions of the institution; the academic, moral and religious atmosphere; and that "Princeton spirit" which not only expresses but inspires zeal in every direction, Princeton men may be excused for believing that there is no place more sacred, more admirable, or more useful in the scholastic world than Old Nassau.

### Evil Influence of Yellow Journals.

A MAN OR a woman who rides an automobile in New York City, and especially in the suburbs, does so at the risk of great bodily harm. In certain parts of the city hoodlums make it their business to run after every automobile and assail it with derisive shouts and with sticks and stones or whatever weapons may be at hand. Instances in which ladies, and even children, have been badly injured by the missiles thrown at automobiles by unruly crowds are common. Two were recently reported, one after the other, in our daily papers. Has it occurred to any one that this uprising of the juvenile mob against those who can afford to indulge themselves in expensive automobiles is animated by precisely the same motives that animate an anarchist who seeks the life of a ruler? And has it occurred to the thoughtful masses that this devilish spirit is encouraged and developed by the coarse and brutal assaults upon the wealthy, in which one or two yellow journals in nearly every large city regularly indulge? If the respectable element would combine to boycott those responsible for this dangerous and distressing condition of affairs the nuisance would be promptly abated.

### Quenches Thirst.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage and strengthening tonic—superior to lemonade.

### A Stomach Specialist

solved the problem. "The New Philosophy" shows a permanent cure for stomach and intestinal troubles and neurasthenia. The book is free to sufferers. Address, with stamps, A. H. Swinburne, M.D., Sta. P., Marietta, O. During July and August at Hotel Elwood, Atlantic City, N. J.



PRINCETON ATHLETES DOING THE "THREE HIGH"—FROM TOP TO BOTTOM: JOHNSON, '06; JENVEY, '04, AND SHORT, '05.





SOME OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE DISASTER ON NORTH BROTHER ISLAND IN AN ALMOST COLLAPSED CONDITION.



RESCUERS PICKING UP DEAD BODIES WASHED ASHORE AT NORTH BROTHER ISLAND.



BOAT BRINGING SURVIVORS AND BODIES OF THE DEAD TO LAND.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER "GENERAL SLOCUM" ON THE EAST RIVER.  
RESCUING SURVIVORS OF THE ILL-FATED ST. MARK'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSION AND RECOVERING BODIES OF THE VICTIMS.  
*Hearst Syndicate.*





EX-GOVERNOR BLACK, OF NEW YORK, NAME  
SCENE OF TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM AT THE FIRST MENTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S NAME IN THE

*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by the special artist*





CHICAGO, NAMING ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC IN THE BRILLIANT NOMINATING SPEECH AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

Illustration by the special artist, T. Dart Walker.





# A Nightmare Night

By Lowell Otus Reese



I GETS PLUMB disgusted whenever I hears some durned idiot makin' fun of the tenderfoot an' countin' him dead easy. Which that brand of humorists belongs in the same bunch with the feller that deems it fun to tickle a mule's heel to see his ears wiggle.

An' a man that indulges in them latter little facetious projects ain't got no more sense than a jackass rabbit—an' I stakes my reputation on the statement an' stands pat with heaps of confidence.

The tenderfoot's as dangerous as a box of high-grade giant powder lyin' in the sun. You never can tell what powder's goin' to do next. Maybe you can maul it around with a sledge an' it's harmless as a shovelful of mush; but again, maybe it'll bu'st of its own accord an' tear a hole into the middle of the camp you could roll a stamp mill in.

I recalls one tenderfoot down on the Moharvey Desert, where we has a camp away out on the Big Salt Buttes. He rolls in there one evenin' while we was busy washin' the powder grime off, gettin' ready for supper. I'm tellin' you serious he was that tender that he couldn't eat bacon an' beans! Honest! To be sure, the bacon had had all the grease dried out of it by the sun, but they was plenty of chawin' left. The beans, too, might have had a few handfuls o' sand blowed into them by the wind scootin' down over the Tehachapi Pass, an'—yes, now that I allows my mind to dwell on them particulars, I minds also that the flour these flapjacks was concocted out of had been stored underneath a case of axle-grease comin' in from Kramer, an' the sun had sorter melted the said axle-grease, causin' it to percolate some free down amongst the flour. I frankly admits that I has no particular hankerin' after the taste of axle-grease myself; but they was no call to pass up the beans an' bacon, as we all concurs in sayin' at the time.

"An' they's bugs in the flour, too!" he wails. "I sees 'em myself!" For he'd been prowlin' 'round among them edibles, instead o' shuttin' his eyes an' takin' 'em frank and unsuspecting.

"Well, if a bug kin eat that flour, you'd ought to be able to!" says Hank Grubbs, who was doin' the cookin' act that week. "A great big maverick like you!" says Hank, and we all nods our heads unanimous. We're beginnin' to entertain some aversion for the tenderfoot a whole lot. But he's the New York chum of the boss of the mine, so we swallows our dislike an' tries to overlook his little shortcomin's. We even shows him how to let the detonator alone when he goes to put in a shot, when we might just as well get plumb rid of him forevermore by lettin' him do it hisself.

Well, time goes on an' on, an' we gets to regardin' that tenderfoot much as Injuns does a man that's locoed. We commiserates his fool tricks an' passes it up strong to one another that he don't know no better, an' so we has to stand it till after a while Providence sends some bad man from one of the other camps to kill him off a whole lot.

They's a camp of peons about four miles down the railroad track. Peons is half Injun, half Spanish, an' another half yaller dog. The railroad ships 'em in to work on the section because they lives on the desert an' the hot sun don't kill 'em none. Well, this yere tenderfoot is a sort of an artist, it seems, an' he's all the time prowlin' around lookin' for local color. I

don't know what it means, but he said he found a whole lot of it among the peons.

Anyway, to bring me to the p'int of this story, he's visitin' with the peons one evenin', when somehow or another he gets up ag'in' a jug of mescal. Now, mescal will either kill a white man outright or make him dig up his grandmother and scalp her. Mesal shore warms the blood tumultuous, an' we old-timers shys at it the same that we does at the rattle of a side-winder.

We're just gettin' ready to turn in for the night when we hears a yell like the howl of a hungry coyote, and follerin' close on the heels of that yell commences the bang! bang! of a couple of forty-fives, an' the lead begins to whistle through our shacks right plenteous. We rushes out into the open air, an' there is the tenderfoot staggerin' up the street, plumb full of mescal an' yellin' like a Piute Indian, an' cuttin' loose with both hands a heap zealous. We gets busy prompt, but nobody does more than duck bullets, until a cowboy that's stoppin' over night with us on his way from Indio to Haggin's ranch, throws a rope over the tender-



"DANCIN' ON ONE LEG AN' BAWLIN' OUT SOMETHIN' ABOUT FIRE-CRACKERS."

foot an' brings him to the ground all neat an' expeditious, but cussin' like a burro driver and foam'n' at the mouth. I hears much profanity in my time, but

the tenderfoot shore excels in that accomplishment, an' I begins to feel more respect for him as I helps tie him down in his bunk.

In about an hour an' a half we manages to quiet him with a gallon of black coffee an' an opium pill which Doc Dempsey digs out of his war-bags, an' we felicitates ourselves on havin' got over the trouble without a funeral. Then, when he's asleep, apparent, an' snorin', we takes off the rope an' beds him down good an' comfortable an' goes to our rest plumb wore out with the excitement the tenderfoot give us. We falls asleep immejit an' considers it all over.

But it ain't.

It's about midnight, if I remembers correct, when they's a tremendous explosion back of the camp that lifts us all out of bed a-runnin'. We're that nervous with the previous excitements that they ain't any nerve left nowheres in camp anyway; an' when we gets outside an' looks up to the top of the Queen Bee ledge, which overhangs the camp about a hundred an' fifty feet straight up, we wilts entire. For, standin' in the moonlight right on top of the magazine, where they's stored five hundred pounds o' high-grade powder, is this yere locoed tenderfoot, dancin' on one leg an' bawlin' out somethin' about fire-crackers an' the Fourth of July. He no more than says it than he hurls a stick of that high-grade powder, an' it hits the roof of Long Bill Burke's shack. There's a blindin' roar an' a flash, an' out of the ruins of that there shack we sees Long Bill Burke arise, clad only in his shirt, an' go gallopin' off on his hind legs yellin' murder at every jump. He stubs his toe presently, not bein' wide awake, an' bein' some confused so that he don't know exactly where he's goin', an' he pitches sprawlin' in a cactus patch, which incident adds much to the excitement, but don't tranquillize Long Bill none. But he doesn't tarry in the cactus patch, for another stick o' dynamite hits a stone about a rod from him, an' he struggles to his feet an' splits the air in the direction of Randsburg, an' we doesn't round him up for four days.

Then the tenderfoot settles down to business an' works with much zeal. He fairly hails dynamite all over camp, an' yells like a fiend whenever he hits a shack an' crinkles it up like a dried leaf in a hot fire. We're plumb demoralized; not a gun on any of us, an' we just camps out there in the greasewood bresh watchin' that crazy tenderfoot dancin' in the moonlight an' pulverizin' our camp. Nobody can offer a solution of the problem, an' we can do nothin' but hold our breath an' wait for him to explode that 500 pounds of powder an' blow himself an' the whole Queen Bee ledge plumb across the Tehachapi.

But he doesn't. Which the same is a mystery, an' I marvels at it even yet. He keeps up them little diversions till nearly mornin', an' then subsides from sheer exhaustion; an' when about sunrise we digs up nerve enough to steal up there we finds him sound asleep, lyin' on top of that powder which he's kicked around an' stomped on with his hobnailed boots, an' it never went off.

We lifts him up tenderly an' holds our breath while we're doin' it. Then, after sadly contemplatin' our ruined town, we holds a meetin' an' draws up a letter to the boss, sayin':

"Dear sir:—Please come an' get your tenderfoot. He's a heap too gay for us."

## Roosevelt as a Successful Politician

By Arthur W. Dunn

THEODORE ROOSEVELT is one of the best politicians that have ever occupied the White House, using the term politician in the broader sense. William McKinley was often said to have been the best politician of the Presidents, but looking back over the career of Mr. Roosevelt, it must be acknowledged that he has been on the popular side of questions more frequently than McKinley; and further, that he has been able to hold his party better than McKinley. Roosevelt was an advocate of the Spanish war, and it was popular with the people. His connection with that war made him Governor of New York in spite of the strong political machine in his party which opposed his selection.

McKinley was opposed to the Spanish war, but could not hold his party. Enough Republicans in both Senate and House were ready to join with the Democrats and declare war, regardless of the President, when the administration gave a reluctant consent. McKinley promised Cuba reciprocity, but his party was not united for carrying out that pledge, and when Roosevelt attempted to carry out the McKinley promise he found the Republican Congress, which had been elected with McKinley, recalcitrant. There were enough Republicans in both Senate and House to prevent the Cuban reciprocity bill from passing. Subsequently another Congress—a Roosevelt Congress—was elected, and the Cuban treaty went through with more than a two-thirds vote in the Senate; and when the bill was passed there was not a dissenting Republican in the Senate, and only a very few in the House. Roosevelt, the politician, wrought the change.

If it be an evidence of deep political sagacity for a man to keep himself at the apex of his party, de-

spite the design of powerful influences to overthrow him, then Theodore Roosevelt is entitled to the credit of such sagacity. Everybody knows—that is, everybody who has been in touch with the Republican politicians and the influences that have made Presidents in the past—that there has been an element in the party that did not want Roosevelt nominated for President. Its leaders tried for months to induce Hanna to be a candidate, but that wily old campaigner, knowing something of the man he was expected to defeat, declined to enter the lists. Other men were sounded, and an effort was made to ascertain if another man could be found who would meet the requirements—a man who could take the convention away from Roosevelt—but such a man could not be found. Certain men in the party were anxious to have a convention of uninstructed delegates, who might be induced to nominate another candidate at the last moment, but Roosevelt, the politician, was not to be caught napping by any such move. Realizing that his strength was with the people, he has had the people instruct their delegates so there could be no mistake when the convention assembled. And during the preliminary stages leading up to the convention, Roosevelt secured the voluntary pledges of loyalty and support from the men who were seeking another candidate only a few months before. If such management does not show political sagacity, it is hard to say where it could be found.

Mark Hanna made McKinley the Republican nominee on the protection issue alone. In the campaigns of 1890 and 1892 McKinley stood for all that was assailed in protection. The McKinley bill was held up to execration, and McKinley was held to be responsi-

ble for the supposed disasters that the tariff bearing his name had caused. From 1894 to 1896 the hard times were such that the country wanted to return to the McKinley tariff. Hanna was shrewd enough to take advantage of the demand, and he proclaimed McKinley the "advance agent of prosperity," and upon the issue of the restoration of Republican tariff policies McKinley was nominated, but he was elected upon the money issue.

Where has been the great slogan announcing Theodore Roosevelt the Moses of his party? Where is the Mark Hanna to make his fight and carry him triumphantly to success? There is no answer to either question. Roosevelt placed himself in a position making it necessary for the Republicans to nominate him to achieve success. To defeat him and what he represents would mean party defeat. In the place of a Hanna to manage his political affairs and secure his nomination and election there is Roosevelt himself. He is his own political manager. He combines all that is necessary in a candidate and a political manager.

Roosevelt stands out as the most unique type of politician that the country has produced. He has gone forward getting what he wanted, doing many times what the leading politicians of his party did not want, and yet being personally successful; and further, he has been capable of carrying out his own desires and finally having the politicians of his own party supporting him, whether or not they want him for President.

No blundering man of destiny can do all that. No man with mere "Roosevelt luck" could be a reformer in the New York Legislature when reform was not popular; a civil-service commissioner doing his duty

Continued on page 595.





# New Era in Mining in the Northwest

Contributed by Professor John D. Hook



[Supplementary to his letter printed last week.]

BOISE, ID., June 18th, 1904.

**QUESTION** whether there is in all the long history of gold mining another chapter so remarkable as that which is now being written under the title "Thunder Mountain." This statement may appear extreme to those who consider chiefly the romantic records of great discoveries, the thrilling alternations of personal fortune which delight the heart of the story-teller; but it assumes another aspect for the instructed mineralogist and the practical miner. To them and to all who are interested in the increase of the nation's wealth through the development of mineral resources, the facts recently ascertained in regard to the Thunder Mountain gold deposits must appeal with extraordinary force.

While I am not yet prepared to change the conclusions expressed in my previous article, I am compelled to admit that the additional information which has come to me since that article was written is in the highest degree important. The reports of rich strikes on that wonderful expanse of mineralized rock now widely known as the "gold blanket" have been verified, and it is no longer possible to regard them as mere "pockets," such as have been known to exist in this formation since the first study was made of it. So far as I am now able to judge, the recent discoveries must tend to enhance the value of the whole blanket zone in the opinion of every competent authority.

Briefly stated, the facts are as follows: In the tunnel now being driven on the Dakota (No. 1) claim of the H. Y. group of mines indications of unusual values were discovered at a distance of 245 feet from the tunnel's mouth, and extending from that point to the extremity of the working—a stretch of about fifty feet on the date in question. Figures for this Dakota tunnel from its mouth to about 250 feet had been printed in the H. Y. company's prospectus, and they showed continuous pay ore but no sensational values. Beyond that point, however, the values leaped amazingly. There was no apparent change in the character of the rock, but there was a very decided change in the mineralization. Samples from that area were submitted to Harry C. Curtis, assayer, of Roosevelt, Id., and he reported on May 7th that the ore examined by him contained more than \$1,000 of gold per ton.

Meanwhile it was discovered that a tunnel on the Mollie claim of the H. Y. group had entered a similar area of high mineralization. Samples were sent to Mr. Curtis, together with one specimen from the H. Y.-Climax shaft, which is being sunk on the dividing line between the two properties. The results obtained by Mr. Curtis are here given in terms of value per ton of ore:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Climax-H. Y. shaft.....	\$ 194.29	\$ .08	\$ 194.37 per ton
Mollie tunnel of the H. Y. group..	1,095.51	1.05	1,096.57 "
Dakota " " " " " " " "	1,182.30	1.56	1,183.86 "
Mixed ore from both tunnels.....	1,345.61	1.75	1,347.36 "
	1,011.92	1.28	1,013.20 "

When it is remembered that these samples were intended to represent averages of ore bodies of considerable extent, and that the cost of mining and milling such ores is less than \$1.75 per ton, the astounding import of these figures may be understood. The touch of Midas could add nothing worth while to the value of such a discovery. Here was high-grade ore existing in all the favoring conditions which make it possible to extract vast fortunes from rock less than one-hundredth part as valuable!

Samples of the ore were sent at once to R. L. Euler, assayer for the Sunnyside mines of Thunder Mountain, who reported as follows:

Climax-H. Y. shaft.....	\$ 165.40 gold to the ton
Mollie tunnel of the H. Y. group.....	1,124.32 "
Dakota " " " " " " " "	1,709.80 "

Assayers in the East have also examined these ores, with results which conform to those obtained in the West as closely as can be expected in the case of small masses of quartz containing free gold. I have seen the report of R. Longman's Sons, of New York, upon three samples of ore from the Mollie and the Dakota tunnels, assayed at the request of the National Underwriting Company, of 350 Broadway, New York. The values found were these:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Climax-H. Y. shaft.....	\$ 139.46	\$ .00	\$ 139.46 per ton
Mollie tunnel of the H. Y. group.....	337.42	3.66	341.08 "
Dakota " " " " " " " "	124.02	2.00	126.02 "
	1,646.91	3.50	1,650.41 "

In order to understand these figures one must remember that this is free-gold ore, and therefore it is not easy to get a uniform distribution of it throughout a sample, especially when it is sent to the assayers in lumps, as was done in the present instance. Results more uniform would, of course, be obtained by reducing a considerable mass of the ore to powder and selecting samples from this preparation.

Such a method, however, would hardly add anything to the information conveyed, though a closer visible agreement amongst the reports would doubtless be revealed. The facts which the practical miner wishes to know are clear enough. This series of assays proves that the average mineralization of the blanket zone is very much higher than had been supposed. It may be urged that the H. Y. mines, owing to their central position on the blanket, contain the richest of the de-

posits, but I should be inclined to suspend judgment upon that point and wait for more evidence. It is certain that large portions of the ore-bodies on the H. Y. property contain gold values measurable in hundreds of dollars per ton. What riches there are elsewhere in the blanket we shall know in due time.

The really important point is that these rich strikes are not "pockets," nor are they discoveries of new ore. They are revelations in regard to the gold blanket itself. The rock looks just like the regular blanket ore; it is precisely that, and not a streak of exceptional gold-bearing quartz. I examined samples of the yellowish-brown quartz from the Mollie (H. Y.) tunnel, and some of the grayish-blue rock, which has been met with more frequently in the Dakota (H. Y.) tunnel than elsewhere. These samples proved to contain gold exceeding \$1,000 per ton in value, and yet I saw nothing to distinguish them from ordinary blanket ores. I will guarantee that those samples were chosen fairly, for no human knowledge would have enabled any man to select especially valuable fragments of that rock.

Such being the case, the conclusion seems to me to be inevitable. It is simply this: The gross amount of gold in the blanket is much greater than has been supposed.

The figures of \$5 to \$15 per ton, which have been stated by various experts as the average mineralization, really represent the *minimum* mineralization which may be depended upon in any considerable mass of blanket ore. While this wonderful zone is extensively mineralized throughout, we shall find ore bodies of increasingly high grade as the development work penetrates more deeply, and the low-grade ore will bear a less and less proportion to the richer masses. But the basis of the value of the H. Y., the Climax, and other mines on the gold blanket still resides—as I have insisted from the first—in the general uniformity of the mineralization, which eliminates the element of speculation and makes the extraction of the precious metal a safe proposition, similar to a manufacturing business in which not only the supply of raw material but also the quality and sale of the goods are guaranteed.

My contention is well illustrated by the results in the Dakota (H. Y.) tunnel. This tunnel is only a few feet wide, of course, yet there is a great difference in value between the north and the south sides at the point where the richest ores have been encountered. Assays have been made of these ores by Herbert E. Smith, Dean of the Medical School of Yale University and State chemist of Connecticut. Dean Smith is consulting chemist of the H. Y. company, and his reports which were made to the National Underwriting Company are, of course, entitled to the highest credence, on account of the eminence of the man in the scientific world and of the especial care which has characterized his investigations in this matter. He reported on June 3d in regard to seven samples, including ores from the shaft that is being sunk on the line between

the H. Y. and Climax properties, with a view of determining the depth of the gold blanket.

The following is a copy of this report:

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 3, 1904.

NATIONAL UNDERWRITING COMPANY,  
New York City.

Gentlemen—I have assayed for gold and silver the samples of ore received from you on May 27th, and would report the following results per ton of 2,000 pounds:

	Gold.	Silver.	Value.
Climax-H. Y. shaft, 60 feet.....	6.70 oz.	.75 oz.	\$ 138.67
Climax-H. Y. shaft, at 61 feet.....	3.15 "	.80 "	65.51
	Traces.		
Mollie tunnel, 40 feet, both sides (No. side).....	42.50 oz.	4.50 oz.	880.73
Mollie tunnel, 40 feet, both sides (So. side).....	4.00 "	.85 "	83.00
Dakota tunnel from 245 to 295 feet (So. side).....	5.46 "	1.40 "	113.55
Dakota tunnel from 245 to 295 feet (No. side).....	48.35 "	2.35 "	1,000.59

Yours truly,  
HERBERT E. SMITH, Connecticut State Chemist.

It appears that the Dakota tunnel, in the last fifty feet, has bored lengthwise in a wave of gold that surges toward the north. It is like a sound-wave which proceeds by a series of rarefactions and condensations. Thus, throughout the wonderful mass of the gold zone, the flow of the yellow metal can be traced. In the present instance the full crest of the wave probably lies outside the track of the tunnel, so that by working northward higher values would be encountered. It seems probable that the H. Y.-Climax shaft is descending upon one of these rich streaks in the blanket.

Mr. Curtis assayed ore from this shaft early in May, and reported values of \$194.37 per ton. Mr. Euler obtained \$155.40; R. Longman's Sons, one of \$139.46 and another of \$87.34, the latter from charcoal ore found at a depth of about sixty feet; Dean Smith found values ranging from "a trace" up to \$138.67. It would not be surprising if this shaft, which has revealed increasing values as it descended, should strike ore as rich as any in the Dakota or the Mollie tunnels, at a depth of 100 feet; but at any rate, it has already reached an ore-body which runs better than \$100 to the ton.

The Mollie and the Dakota tunnels, both on the H. Y. property, are 3,400 feet apart, and a line joining them would pass a long way to the southward of the H. Y.-Climax shaft. Here are three points where high gold values have been discovered simultaneously, and the coincidence amounts to proof in regard to the general mineralization of the blanket zone. It is not as if we were dealing with a narrow vein which might be met with at various points of its course. There is no connection between the rich strikes in the Mollie and the Dakota tunnels, except that both are on the gold blanket and reveal certain facts about this remarkable formation.

To those who are directly interested in the mines located within the zone, the important question is in regard to the change in the estimate of average assay values of ores which will be supplied to the mills soon to be set up on these properties. The presence of high-grade ore-bodies may be regarded as a species of insurance, guaranteeing the yield of the various plants. In practical operation the high-grade and the low-grade will be mixed in such proportion as the best business judgment may seem to dictate, with a prudent eye upon a long future.

These mines are not mushroom enterprises. The amount of ore is vast; it will suffice for at least a century's working, and the problem is to estimate the average product. In this connection it is worth while to mention an experiment made by Dean Smith upon the ores which formed the basis of the assays referred to heretofore. He mixed all the samples of ore remaining after his first determination, and from this composite mass obtained a result equivalent to 22.12 ounces of gold and silver bullion per ton, the proportion of the two metals being about the same as is indicated in the various tables of assays of blanket ores. The value was \$450 per ton; and it may be claimed without fear of contradiction that the blanket, at least in its central portion, will be found to contain large masses of ore of this high grade.

Taking the Dakota tunnel as a basis of calculation, it would seem that there is a fair probability that \$20-ore and \$450-ore could be supplied to a mill in a mixture at least as good as one part of the richer to nine parts of the poorer rock. The assay value of such ore would be about \$63 per ton, and the percentage of saving at least 90. The bullion value would thus be \$56.70 per ton; and if the expense of mining and milling be placed at \$1.70, the net yield will be \$55. Therefore a plant capable of crushing 100 tons a day—a very moderate establishment suitable for a start—would earn in excess of \$5,000 a day, or more than \$1,500,000 for a year of 300 working days.

This basis of figuring seems to me to be safe and conservative, in view of the facts about the gold blanket which have been revealed by recent discoveries. I have thought it worth while to make this rough estimate merely as a guide for those persons whose money is invested in this new gold field, and whose hopes of pecuniary gain now centre upon that wondrous golden zone that glitters on the rugged breast of Thunder Mountain.

## The Political Delegate

**I**N March I was as plain a chap as one could wish to see; The postman seldom rang my bell or left a thing for me. And when I wandered down the street I met a friend or two That gave a jerky little nod and friendly how-dy-do; I changed my collar twice a week, my cuffs as much as once, And every one believed me just an ordinary dunce. But now it's vastly different; for some time back in May I got to be a delegate—I'm quite a man to-day!

**I'**M getting letters by the bale from folks I never knew; I have a prefix h-o-n, a suffix e-s-q; I read each letter o'er and o'er and heave a puzzled sigh And wonder if the man who gets such missives can be I. A lot of men with shiny hats and linen spotless white Come seeking to consult with me 'most any hour of night. It's nothing strange to have a coach come after me in state, For I'm no common person now—nay, I'm a delegate!

**I'**LL get my transportation paid to (fill this in), right soon; And men of mark will act as if my presence were a boon: There's nothing you can mention that will be too good for me, And I shall act as wise as e'er an owl could dare to be. I'll be as non-committal as an Indian made of wood, But yet I'll do exactly what our leader says I should. It's quite the greatest thing that's yet been furnished me by fate— This thing of being chosen as a party delegate!

**I**S'POSE—to look ahead a bit—'twill be a little hard To settle back to common life when one's been sleeping-carred And wine and dined and smoked and told how good a chap he is— The rocket's falling handle makes a mighty feeble fizz. But while it lasts I'll make the most of all it brings to me And gather comfort from the thought that such things have to be. For where would be the glory of our people-governed state If 'twere not for such chaps as I—the party delegate!

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.





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*Hearst Syndicate.*



NURSES OF THE HOSPITAL ON NORTH BROTHER ISLAND COVERING THE BODIES  
WASHED ASHORE.—*Hearst Syndicate.*



ANXIOUS CROWD ON THE NEW YORK SHORE WATCHING THE BURNING STEAMER AND AWAITING NEWS OF IMPERILED FRIENDS.—*T. C. Muller.*



ROW-BOATS, SAIL CRAFT AND LAUNCHES REMOVING BODIES FROM THE CHARRED AND SUNKEN WRECK.—*T. C. Muller.*

GATHERING THE DEAD OF THE EAST RIVER EXCURSION HORROR.  
RESCUERS AND THE TIDE BRING ASHORE HUNDREDS OF BODIES FROM THE BURNED "GENERAL SLOCUM."





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The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous





## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers



[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE LAST great railroad panic in the United States, in 1873, was clearly the result of over-building, and the panics of 1883 and 1893 involved the railroads also. There was money for insiders in the construction of new railways and the extension of old ones. "Construction companies" were organized by insiders, who proceeded to float bond issues and with the proceeds build the railroads. They then divided the stock among themselves. Most of this stock cost the subscribers to the construction company little or nothing, and, as the country was prosperous and the new railroads found plenty of business, the stock became valuable and brought great fortunes quickly to the worthy gentlemen who promoted these enterprises. So much money was made in this line of business that everybody wanted to get into it, and the result was that too many railroads were built and the public was gorged with bonds and stocks. These became unsalable, and as the business of the country lost its flamboyant boom, many overloaded railroads were unable to meet interest charges, and fell into the hands of receivers.

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IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$200 TO \$1,000  
We will write you all about them for the asking.  
**SYLVESTER BROTHERS**  
INVESTMENT SECURITIES  
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Poor crops and low prices expedited the processes of demoralization, until finally great systems like the Atchison, the Union Pacific, and the Northern Pacific were placed in the hands of receivers and went through the throes of reorganization. Following this period of widespread depression, the common shares of many railroads fell to nominal quotations, less in many cases than the assessments paid in the process of reorganization. Over-construction did the business then, and over-capitalization is working the ruin now. The situation in the industrial field particularly has been analogous to that in the railroad world preceding our panics. Promoters, during the boom period, made millions of dollars in a day by combining industrial properties on a largely fictitious basis of capital. The Steel Trust signally illustrates what I mean. I need not recall the wrecks of many great industrial corporations that were due wholly to over-capitalization, including the Distillers' Trust, the Cordage, Rope and Twine, the Bicycle, Malt-ing, and so on throughout a long list.

Similar "financiering" has been done up to a very recent period in electrical railway promotion. With the application of electricity to street-car propulsion, by the cheaply constructed trolley system, it was easy for shrewd capitalists to take almost any played-out, unprofitable, "horse-car" line in a city of respectable size, equip it with electrical power, new cars, and a new time-table, pay all the expenses by selling eagerly purchased bonds, and pocket all the stock as a bonus. Much of this stock has sold and is selling far above par. It was water, but the magical wand of the financier changed it into wine.

But in this as well as in the industrial field man's greed again led him too far. Many trolley systems are staggering under a burden of liabilities difficult to be borne. Some have been reorganized and many more will have to face bankruptcy. In the gas and electric-light field, too, there has been a palpable over-exploitation by financiers who foolishly believed that the boom period of 1901 was destined to last forever, and that there was no end to the investing power of the public. What over-building did for the steam railways over-capitalization is now bound to do for industrial enterprises and again for many railroads.

During the boom of three years ago, smart and unscrupulous promoters with moderate capital saw the opportunity for speedy money-making. Many of these held responsible places in leading railway corporations. Availing themselves of this connection, they stretched out their greedy hands and purchased available connecting lines of railway, having little real value as they stood, at very low prices, and unloaded these properties at profitable figures on the railroads they controlled. Great quantities of bond issues and new allotments of stock were eagerly subscribed for or purchased by the public, which had been led by financial writers to believe that there was such a surplus of investment funds lying loose in the hands of the people that bonds and stocks enough were not available to meet the requirements of an extraordinary demand.

These insiders, who were playing "a sure thing," because they knew that what they bought as individuals they could sell at a handsome profit to their own railways as officers and managers thereof, blossomed out suddenly as multi-millionaires. Before the boom they had been men of moderate income and limited means. Dazzled by suddenly acquired wealth, many of them set the pace in prodigality that has been so noticeable during the past few years, and that has led to the ruin of thousands of thoughtless men and women. While this process of working the public and the railways at the same time was going on, those who were engaged in the orgie of promotion and plunder declared that the wonderful prosperity of the country justified the railroads in making extraordinary expenditures to develop the mag-

nificent traffic crowding their facilities to the utmost. Stories of fabulous future earnings, when these railways should have all the facilities they needed, were told, and the public was advised that even if times ever again became depressed, the railroads would be able to survive the worst condition, because they would handle freight and passenger traffic more economically than ever.

The public begins to realize that those who told these golden tales of promise were not such benefactors as they appeared to be. They have the money and the public has the experience. But many promoters who failed to unload their holdings and who greedily stuck to them in the belief that the boom would continue for at least another year are now perilously near disaster. Railway earnings are declining; great systems must either reduce their dividends or reduce expenses. Temporary needs are met by borrowing, not from the public, but from bankers, at rates of interest far above market quotations. And all this only postpones the day of wrath; it does not prevent its coming. What will happen if some of the great systems fail to earn interest charges? Even so strong a system as the Pennsylvania has scarcely earned its dividend thus far this year, and the price of the stock indicates the fear that a reduction in the rate must follow.

Take such systems as the 'Frisco, the overloaded Rock Island, and the Erie, with all their needs in every direction, for improvement and rehabilitation. What is to become of the enormous issue of bonds, digested and undigested, that have been thrown upon the market, and especially collateral trust bonds having behind them as security such a mixture of good, bad, and indifferent securities that no one can accurately take their measure? People are asking: What is the matter with the stock market? Is there any puzzle about it? Can business improve while this depression in great industrial departments continues? Can expenses be reduced without jeopardizing another great railway strike? A strike must be one of the natural results of existing conditions, unless we are providentially favored this year by extraordinary crops, salable at advancing figures. The war in the East, many believe, will stimulate a greater demand for our grain and provisions, but it will not help the demand for cotton. I am no pessimist. I am a historian, and I see in existing conditions much that re-

Continued on page 595

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### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 594.

minds me of the situation that confronted Wall Street thirty, twenty, and ten years ago—and history, we all know, repeats itself.

"S., City of Rochester: 1. Yes. 2. I doubt it.  
"S., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Preferred for six months.  
"W. A. C., Boston: Thank you for the clipping.  
"Ray, Buffalo, N. Y.: Preference continued for three months.

"B., Salida, Col.: Preferred for three months.  
1. Can get no rating. 2. Answer by wire.  
"F. E. C., Detroit: Thank you for the interesting clipping about the Pere Marquette deception.  
"B., Allentown, N. J.: 1. Yes, if you are patient. 2. Woodland has been dropped from the Consolidated Exchange.

"H. D., South Boston: You must be a subscriber to be entitled to a place on my preferred list. Note item at head of this department.

"P. R., St. Louis: The last quotation on the bonds was 92 bid. The last sale was at 90. They are a fair investment, not gilt-edged.

"S., St. Joe: The secretary of the company will no doubt give you a copy of the plan on application. Address him at 137 Broadway, New York.

"Novice," Sacket Harbor: If your margin is adequate and kept good, that is ordinarily sufficient. Your broker can increase your margin if he wishes.  
"S. and B., Montana: 1. Members of the Stock Exchange buy and sell outright. 2. No. 3. Steel common, enjoying a voting power, will always have some value.

"E. H., Chicago: Preferred for six months. A settlement of the Amalgamated difficulties would no doubt advance the stock and put it in much better shape to earn dividends.

"B., Baltimore: The manipulation of the Salt combine has been notorious. While the properties acquired are valuable, the corporation is too close a one for outsiders to meddle with.

"H., Chicago: No more competition than usual. During the recent warm spell the business was unusually brisk and profitable. Pay no attention to Wall Street tips in these times. They are all inspired.

"C., Galveston, Tex.: 1. Prospects good. 2. The electric stock referred to has merit. 3. The effect would be transient, so far as Manhattan is concerned. 4. Your local bonds ought to be good and easily marketable.

"W., Stanton, Va.: Preference continued for six months. 1. The Seaboard is not unattractive at prevailing prices. Of course, they are not an investment. 2. Not at too great a sacrifice. In an upward turn you may do better.

"E. T. F., New York: Preference continued for six months. 1. Situation constantly changing. Note weekly suggestions. 2. So. Railway appears to be doing an excellent business, and more than earning dividends on the preferred.

"M. S., Dayton, O.: 1. Purchases for control. 2. Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine streets. 3. American Smelters common for the present. 4. Eventually it ought to have much better value. Preference continued for three months.

"Wisconsin": After the Wisconsin Central voting trust has been dissolved, dealings on the exchange will probably be confined to the regular stock certificates and not to the trust certificates. It would therefore be advisable to make the change.

"S., Hagerstown, Md.: The earnings of Detroit Southern are far from reassuring. A reorganization would of course mean an assessment. I do not advise the purchase of the stock at present. There is nothing in sight to indicate an improvement of traffic conditions.

"E. J., New Milford, Conn.: 1. On its earnings Erie could continue to pay dividends on the first preferred, but, if the depression continues, the dividends will be jeopardized. Everything, therefore, depends on the general business outlook. 2. Impossible to say as yet.

"H., Corry, Penn.: I never have had much faith in the future of Mexican Central, at least so far as the stock is concerned. The contest for control, like that over Ont. and Western, may lead to an advance in the price of the shares, but I would sell it at the first favorable opportunity.

"B., Windsor, Ont.: You have not read my introductory note carefully, or you would see that it says that subscribers "at the home office, at regular subscription rates," which means full rates,

alone are entitled to a place on my preferred list. Those who subscribe through agents in connection with premium offers of course are not entitled to this privilege.

"A. B.": Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. 1. There is much competition in the wireless telegraph field, and no concern can expect to have a monopoly of the business. I see nothing attractive in the issues at present. 2. The company is doing well, but it must be several months before the earning power of its best season can be disclosed.

"G., Seneca Falls: The letter should be taken for what it is worth on its face. I am surprised that it has any influence with thoughtful men. The statement that the American Ice Company lacks sufficient cash capital is untrue. The company has abundant capital for all its needs, and is making an excellent showing thus far this year, in spite of the unseasonable weather.

"F., Brooklyn: The recent rise in Ont. and Western was occasioned by the fear of the trustees that the trust might be upset by minority interests in the courts. Desiring to maintain their hold they went into the market and purchased a large number of shares. Whether they have acquired all they need I cannot ascertain. If not, the stock might show a further advance, but a profit is always a good thing to take.

"R., Pittsburg: 1. Standard Rope and Twine shows a deficit. It needs working capital. The stock has little beyond its voting value. 2. I would not sacrifice my Ont. and Western. I would take a profit at the first chance. 3. Highly speculative. 4. While the depression in the iron trade continues, all of the cheap common stocks of the iron and steel companies will tend toward depression. 5. My opinion is unfavorable.

"Ice," Tremont, Penn.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. 1. I know nothing about them excepting that they are doing a large business. No rating is obtainable, and they are not members of the New York Stock Exchange. 2. If the summer continues warm the prospects are decidedly good. 3. No upward movement in the bond market is noticeable. Good bonds, netting 4 per cent., are somewhat in demand. I have called attention to several of these.

"G. L., New York: 1. I would be in no hurry to deposit my Mexican Central income bonds. There is a struggle over control, and competition may stimulate purchases of bonds and stock. The lien of the incomes is only ahead of subsidiary obligations. 2. Unless the general business situation improves, the earnings of Erie, if proper expenditures for improvements were made, will not justify continuance of present dividends on the first preferred. This is a good time to put your money in first-class investments.

"D., Vermont: The circular of F. S. Colton & Co., advising you to sell your Ice preferred and put your money in the Steel Trust stock is intended to create business for brokers. If you follow the tips of every broker who guesses at market probabilities you will have your losses to lament. If Colton & Co. have such a sure road to good fortune, why should they not follow it themselves? Did that ever occur to you? The firm is not a member of the New York Stock Exchange. It has secured a list of the stockholders of the American Ice Company and is sending out its printed circular to all.

"I. X. L., Augusta, Ga.: 1. I do not think that United States Steel preferred at 50 is as safe and good a purchase as the second bonds around 70. If the preferred dividend is to be cut to 4 per cent., the stock is too high. 2. The Central Georgia first comes, if the report of the earnings is correct, look reasonable, but this is not a good time to get into the stock market, excepting for a quick turn. 3. If the result of the election is so clearly fore-shadowed as to indicate no disturbance of the present administration, the market might show an improvement before election.

"A., Norfolk, Va., and "Subscriber," Hamilton, O.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. I have repeatedly said that the earning power of American Ice Company, under the new management, can only be determined later in the summer. Great economies have been effected, and the officers tell me that the business is constantly being put on a more satisfactory basis. If the company does as well this year as it did last it will be able to start off the new year with a prospect of doing something for the stockholders. Therefore those who buy the stock are buying it for a long pull, regardless of what may happen to the rest of the market.

Continued on page 596.

### Roosevelt as a Successful Politician.

Continued from page 590.

when such duty was antagonistic to the politicians of his party; a police commissioner reforming New York City; an assistant Secretary of the Navy advocating and preparing for war, when the administration and four-fifths of the men in his party were opposed to war; a volunteer colonel who drafted a round-robin protest against the purpose of the administration regarding the disposition of troops in the field; a Governor of a great State in the face of opposition of the machine; a vice-presidential nominee in face of opposition by the most astute manager that has appeared in the political arena for a generation, and finally the unanimous choice of his party for President. No man could be successful on his luck alone for twenty years, in a dozen different positions, and in most of which he was facing determined opposition in his own party.

To be the success Roosevelt has been in politics a man must be a politician; and that is what he is—one of the best that the country has produced.

Take Piso's Cure for Consumption. It will cure your cough. 25c. By all druggists.

#### President Roosevelt

A MAGNIFICENT reproduction of an oil painting of the President, from a sitting recently accorded the Judge Company, will be published on the centre double page of *Judge's Magazine*, June 18th. Be sure to secure a copy of this early, as the demand for this most excellent number will be enormous. All newsdealers, 10c.

The Sohmer Piano has always maintained a leading position, and to-day it has few equals, and no superiors. The Sohmer can rest upon its merits, and win every time.

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A FEW weeks ago a man said to me, "Send me one hundred of your Panetela Cigars. I want them to smoke on the golf links and out of doors."

I saw him yesterday morning on a train. As he was cutting off the end of his cigar he turned around and saw me—smiled, said "Good-morning," and added, "I owe you an apology. This is one of your cigars and is the best I know for steady smoking."

My reply was, "If you will give me your photograph and say that over your signature, on your business letterhead, you will place me under everlasting obligations."

Of course he declined to do so.

This man's business is known wherever civilized men live in the world. He is rich, cultured, and traveled. He lives in a beautiful home, has horses, coachman, and gardeners.

A mutual friend, who knows him well, tells me that he never before knew of him having other than a genuine imported cigar in his house. I wish I dared print his name—without it the story may sound "fishy." It is true, nevertheless.

I find that most of my customers are men who have been paying from \$8 to \$15 per hundred for their cigars, and men who can afford to pay these prices and would, if they didn't get better cigars from me for less money.

Please bear in mind that I do not retail cigars, nor send samples. If you will come to my factory I shall be glad to have you smoke all you will. It costs more to prepare a quarter's worth of cigars for shipment than it does to tie up one hundred; but I do sell at wholesale prices (and there is a wide margin between wholesale and retail prices in cigars), by the hundred, the entire product of my factory direct to the smoker.

#### MY OFFER IS:

I will, upon request, send to a reader of *Leslie's Weekly* one hundred of Shivers' Panetela Cigars, express prepaid, on approval. Smoke ten of them; if you don't like them, return the other ninety at my expense—no harm done. If you like the cigars, and keep them, you agree to remit \$5 for them within 10 days.

Would I dare to make this offer if I did not know the absolute truth of my statements? Think of the risk I take to make a customer; one-tenth of my cigars—all of them, should some unworthy take advantage of me—and expressage both ways. Wouldn't I be a dolt to send out cigars that would not stand the test? How can a smoker refuse to try my cigars; where is the possible risk to him?—provided, of course, that \$5 per hundred is not a higher price than he cares to pay.

In ordering please use business letterhead or enclose business card; also state whether strong, medium or mild cigars are desired.

Write me if you smoke. Herbert D. Shivers. 906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS AND EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, President  
From the *New York Times*, November 6, 1903.  
"The students showed evidences of careful training. Managers are waking up to the fact that experience in dramatic schools is of value, and year by year pupils are finding their way to the professional boards in greater numbers."  
For full particulars apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, General Manager, Carnegie Hall

No creditor can touch the proceeds of a life-insurance policy.

The wife and the family have a prior attachment—that is, if issued by the

PENN MUTUAL LIFE,  
921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.

**BOND & LILLARD**  
**WHISKEY**  
**IS THE BEST**

#### A Sportsman's Mecca.

There is no more delightful place in the Western Hemisphere for out-door life and perfect sport with rod and gun than the famous Muskoka Lakes region of the "Highlands of Ontario," about 100 miles north of Toronto. Canoeing is one of the many pleasures the district affords. The Grand Trunk reaches it with ease and comfort, whirling its passengers through some of the grandest scenery on earth.

Handsome, illustrated, descriptive matter sent free to any address on application to FRANK P. DWYER, E. P. A., Grand Trunk Railway System, 290 Broadway, New York.



AT CHICAGO, JUNE 22, 1904.

WAITER (to party of Roosevelt enthusiasts)—"Gentlemen, this is the best American drink I know of to toast the nominee in. It's 'GREAT WESTERN' Champagne, and it's fifth in consumption of any wine, foreign or domestic, in the United States."



## Headache and Neuralgia CAN BE CURED

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DR. WHITEHALL'S MEGRIMINE

A special remedy prepared by a specialist for a special purpose; will cure any headache in thirty minutes. Try it, then you will never be without it in your home. A postal card will bring you a convincing sample free. Twenty years of unparalleled success places MEGRIMINE at the head of all remedies for HEADACHE and NEURALGIA. Sold by all druggists, or address

**The Dr. Whitehall Megrimine Co.**  
190 N. Main St., South Bend, Ind.



## GRAND IMPERIAL Champagne

(Sec and Brut)

is the one good American wine. It's well aged; has that delicious bouquet sought for by all lovers of good wine.

**Sold Strictly on Its Merits.**  
Awarded "Gold Medal" at the Pan-American Exposition. On sale at Hotels, Cafés and Groceries throughout the United States.

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WINE CELLARS,  
NEW YORK**  
Hammondsport and Rheims

The Rational Vehicles of Health and Pleasure

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"Columbia" "Cleveland" "Rambler" "Monarch"  
"Tribune" "Crawford" "Crescent" "Imperial"

**You See Them Everywhere**

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 595.

"B." Plattburg, N. Y.: Error corrected.  
"S." New York: Preference continued for one year.

"M." Brattleboro, Vt.: Preference continued for one year.  
"S." Rochester, N. Y.: Preference continued for three months.

"S." Indianapolis: Preference continued for three months.  
"G." Fremont, O.: It is not quoted on the exchange. Any Albany bank will probably give you the information.

"W. W." Cohoes: The opposition has been taken over, and the situation is much better. Boston earnings thus far are ahead of last year's.

"B." Richmond, Ky.: 1. I know nothing but what he prints about himself. 2. Can get no quotations on Wall Street. The company seems to be a local industrial enterprise.

"Portorico": I am giving, from week to week, whatever information I can obtain. The earning period is just commencing. Note comments and answers to other correspondents on same subject.

"S." Pittsburgh: 1. Conditions are constantly changing. Note weekly suggestions. 2. As the earning period is only commencing, it hardly seems probable that the stock will move at once. 3. I do not recommend it.

"K." Westfield, Mass.: Union Pacific common seems to be readily absorbed at prevailing prices, and, considering its dividends and earnings, is as safe as any of the stocks to trade in. What its price may be, or how high or low it may go, obviously depends upon general conditions. No one can state what these may be in advance of their occurrence.

"E." Boston, Mass.: Preferred for one year. 1. The heavy decline in the earnings of Pennsylvania would justify a lower rate of dividends and will compel this reduction unless earnings improve shortly, but even on a 4 or 5 per cent. basis Pennsylvania ought to sell better than par, in view of the high reputation it has always enjoyed with the investing public. While it may decline still further, in sympathy with the tendency of the market, it is not one of the best stocks to sell short. 2. Earnings of Steel preferred are variously estimated for the current quarter, but every estimate purports to show that the 1 3/4 per cent. dividend will be earned. I doubt if it will be, but the new system of book-keeping, recently adopted, will enable the management to show the dividend earned, if it wishes to do so. It is argued that even if the dividend is reduced to a 4 per cent. basis, Steel preferred at present prices is not dear. I would rather not sell it short. 3. Manhattan Elevated is closely held for investment, netting 5 per cent., as it does. A panicky drop in the market would no doubt affect it, but it has been noticeably strong even during the present period of depression.

"Banker," "Martin's Ferry, O.: 1. Transactions in American Ice have been very limited. There is no evidence that large interests have been liquidating. Those who had the shares seemed to be willing to hold them until the business of the summer reveals the earning capacity of the property, and there is the same reluctance to make additional purchases that is manifested regarding all other stocks and bonds. I certainly would not sacrifice at a loss. 2. The best evidence that Amer. Car and Foundry is looking for trouble is found in the scheme, of which notice has been given to the stockholders, to so classify the directors that it will take three years to get a new set. Insiders who have sold, or who may sell, their stock on a knowledge that the company's business is very much depressed, will still be on the inside, because they cannot be turned out. It seems as if stockholders ought to go into the courts and prevent this sort of juggling with their interests. 3. Amer. Locomotive is suffering with all the other car and railway equipment concerns, and the common represents nothing but water and intrinsically has no more value than ice common, but it is still largely held by those to whom it was originally issued, because they are unable to unload it on the public. Hence the danger of short sales.

"Z." Fall River: 1. The Minn. and St. Louis, not the Minn. and St. Paul, has control of Iowa Central, which it secured four years ago. It is one of the Hawley roads, and it is said that Hawley interests have been liquidating considerable of their speculative lines since the developments in the Sully cotton-pool matter, in which they were interested. 2. During the boom period the Minn. and St. Louis was used by a speculative clique to good advantage. The property is made up of a number of small holdings and was put together for the purpose of unloading it at a high price, but the decline in Wall Street interfered with the scheme. 3. No one knows what any of the Hawley properties will do. They are highly speculative. 4. Not with much favor. 5. A good percentage of the Distillers stock still represents water. How much, it is impossible to tell, because of the adroit manner in which the properties have been manipulated while they were being combined. 6. It certainly would not be helpful. 7. I cannot tell you. 8. The Distillers' Securities bonds indicate by their price that conservative people are not buying them very freely. 9. I would not sacrifice my securities at a time of sustained depression like this, but would wait for a better market, which may come as the result of an accumulated unwieldy short interest.

NEW YORK, June 16th, 1904.

JASPER.

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use  
in time. Sold by druggists.  
**CONSUMPTION**

## MEDICAL OPINIONS OF BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

### Strong Testimony From the University of Virginia.

"IT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS AN ARTICLE OF MATERIA MEDICA."

**James L. Cabell, M.D., A.M., LL.D.,** former Prof. Physiology and Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and Pres. of the National Board of Health: "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is a well-known therapeutic resource. It should be recognized by the profession as an article of Materia Medica."

"NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH IT IN PREVENTING URIC ACID DEPOSITS IN THE BODY."

**Dr. P. B. Barringer, Chairman of Faculty and Professor of Physiology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.:** "After twenty years' practice I have no hesitancy in stating that for prompt results I have found nothing to compare with **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in preventing Uric Acid Deposits in the body."

"I KNOW OF NO REMEDY COMPARABLE TO IT."

**Wm. B. Towles, M.D., late Prof. of Anatomy and Materia Medica, University of Va.:** "In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder, I know of no remedy comparable to **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**." Spring No. 2.

Voluminous medical testimony sent on request. For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade.

Hotel opens June 15th.

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**EASIER TO ROW ABSOLUTELY SAFE**

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15 foot  
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**\$29.00**

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for ladies and children.

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Steel Pleasure Boats**

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"On Every Tongue."

For gentlemen who appreciate quality; for the weak who need to be strengthened; for the careful physician who requires purity; for everybody who knows a good thing. Sold by leading dealers everywhere.

**BERNHEIM DISTILLING CO., Louisville, Ky.**

### It Has No Superior.

From the Elmira Telegram.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY is one of the most "up-to-date" newspapers in the country, ranking in illustration and letterpress with the famous London illustrated journals. There is none superior in this country or more popular.

### Good Fishing and Large Catches.

THE warm spell of weather has brought forth the anglers; and the trout and salmon are now rising to the fly in Moosehead, the Rangeleys, and the smaller ponds and lakes in Maine and New Hampshire. It is better fishing than at this time last year, because of the late opening season. If you contemplate a trip, send two cents in stamps to the Boston and Maine Passenger Department, Boston, for their book, "Fishing and Hunting." It tells you where to go and what to find. A booklet giving the fish and game laws of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Canada will be sent free, accompanying.

### Too Fat

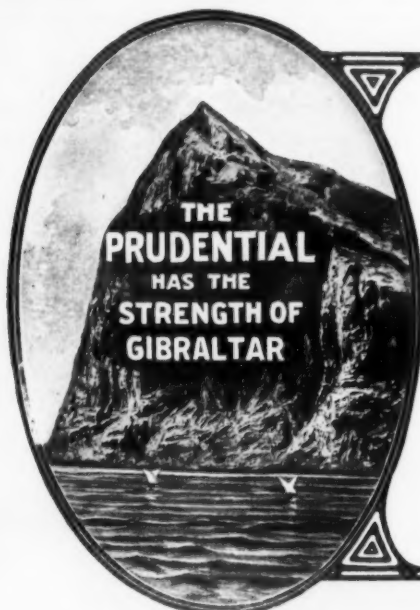


Don't ruin your stomach with a lot of useless drugs. Our method is perfectly safe, natural and scientific. It strengthens the heart, allows you to breathe easily and takes off Double Chin, Big Stomach, Fat Hips, etc. Send your name and address to the Hall Chemical Co., 275 Hall Building, St. Louis, Mo., for Free Trial Treatment. No starving. No sickness. It reduces weight from 5 to 10 lbs. a month, and is perfectly harmless.

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and Find it hard to save, can be accumulated with the greatest certainty and ease through an Endowment policy, which protects your Family while the saving is going on, and furnishes a profit as well.

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Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive free, particulars and rates of Endowment Policies.  
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all just right in



## Hunter Baltimore Rye

The connoisseur's delight; his taste is gratified and his judgment satisfied.

For the physical needs of women, when recommended, it is the purest tonical stimulant.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

## ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

For Tired, Aching,  
Smarting, Swollen Feet.



From a Railroad Conductor.

"I am a busy man, but must take time to write you about Allen's Foot-Ease. I am a Conductor and on my feet most of the time. My feet often got so sore I could hardly take a step. A friend gave me a box of Allen's Foot-Ease and said it would cure me. I used all of the box but two envelopes and my feet are now O. K. and I forget I have feet. It is a God-send to R. R. men."

G. McLURE, 5820 Superior St., Austin, Ill.

### SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept a substitute. Trial package FREE. Address,

Allen S. Olmsted,  
Le Roy, N. Y.,  
U. S. A.

Genuine bears above signature.

[Mention this publication.]



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Economical soap is one  
that a touch of cleanses.

Get Pears' for economy  
and cleanliness.

Sold all over the world.

HAY FEVER and ASTHMA cured to stay CURED. BOOK  
23A Free. F. Harold Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

and Liquor Habit cured in 10  
to 20 days. No pay till cured.  
Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO.,  
Dept. 1, Lebanon, Ohio.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THERE ARE people about to whom insurance is really a necessity, and who yet go without it because they do not care to face a medical examination. The objection to the examination has no better foundation than timidity, for in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred there is nothing to conceal, but all the while there is a lurking fear that something unpleasant may be revealed. It has even been argued that examination at the hands of one's own medical man is less of an ordeal, because the clever family practitioner may consider the suppression of some of the facts an ingredient essential to the efficiency of his prescription. Such a course may well be justifiable, except where the medical officer to the insurance company is examining, for his instructions are explicit and must be followed to the letter. No good life must be turned away, but the admission of a bad life may involve the office in heavy loss. And from the applicant's point of view there is no way out of the difficulty, for he will know that an unfavorable judgment has been passed upon him unless he is admitted at normal rates.

"Insurance," Detroit: The company has a good record and stands well, though it is not on a level with the three great New York companies.

"A," Springfield, Mass.: You are correct. The Prudential last year issued and revived over a million and a half of policies. The number outstanding is nearly five and one-half million. I am glad to correct my inadvertence.

"K," Utica, N. Y.: 1. I do not advise insurance in the Royal Arcanum, or any other assessment order, for reasons that I have frequently given. 2. The amount of insurance a man can carry must be gauged by his surplus earnings. You can put them to no better use than by buying whatever life insurance they will carry. 3. It stands well. 4. A twenty-year endowment would cost you more, but in the end it would probably be quite satisfactory. 5. I do not believe in that sort of a scheme.

*The Hermit.*

### The Dutch India Market.

FOREIGN trade in Java and other islands of Dutch India has thus far been left almost wholly in the hands of Europeans, mostly Germans, but the inducements are such as to make it well worth the while of American dealers to compete in this market. For a number of years business in cotton piece goods has been carried on largely in Dutch India by English firms, and the bulk of these articles is imported from England. It is surprising that our manufacturers have never attempted to get their cotton goods on the market and capture a part of this business. The imports of cotton goods from all countries during 1902 were valued at \$10,662,909, of which England alone supplied \$4,812,000 worth, while the imports from the United States amounted to only \$4,682.

### Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to three new special pictorial contests in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the finest St. Louis exposition picture reaching us by September 1st; a prize of \$10 for the most acceptable Thanksgiving Day picture coming to hand by November 1st; and a prize of \$10 for the picture, arriving by December 4th, which reveals most satisfactorily the spirit of the Christmas-tide. These contests are all attractive, and should bring out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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**High Life**  
The most exquisite  
beer brewed in  
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of life is uncertain—it may  
be long—or it may be short.

An adequate Endowment policy in the  
Equitable is a bridge on which you can  
cross safely over the waters of uncertainty  
to the solid ground of certainly.

If the span of your life is short, it pro-  
tects your family. If your life is long  
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Opportunities for men of character to act as representatives  
Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice President

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Please send me information regarding an Endowment for \$....., if issued  
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# WILSON WHISKEY

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Whatever is good in lenses, in shutters and in mechanical detail, is found in the

## Kodak.

Non-Curling Film—Screen Focusing and Daylight Development are among the new Kodak features.

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\$5.00 to \$97.00.  
EASTMAN KODAK CO.  
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First-class German Genealogist offers himself for Genealogical Researches for American Families of German origin. Small commissions respectfully declined. Correspondence: English, French or German. References and Terms on Application. Stephan Kekule von Stradonitz, L.L.D., Ph. D., 16 Marienstrasse, Gross-Lichterfelde (Germany).

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ON A SAMPLE ORDER of \$5.00 and upwards of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts and Baking Powder, we will allow you 20 per cent. off and pay all express charges, so that you may thoroughly test the quality of the goods. This is a chance that is seldom offered: it gives all a chance to purchase our goods at less than cost.

The New  
**Remington  
Billing Typewriter**  
writes bills, statements, and tabular forms of all kinds, no matter how intricate, with *twice the speed of the pen*.  
Its use insures legibility, neatness, and accuracy, and it repays its cost quickly in economy of time, labor, and space.  
Adaptable to all billing systems, including daily entry billing, multiple billing, and every variety of bill and charge.  
Full information furnished on request.  
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Kitchen Utensils  
HAVING THIS  
TRADE MARK  
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**ARE SAFE**  
WE MAKE  
1500  
KINDS  
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**MENNER'S** BORATED TALCUM  
**TOILET  
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A Positive Relief  
For  
PRICKLY HEAT,  
CHAFING, and  
SUNBURN, and all ailments  
of the skin.  
Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free.  
GERHARD MENNER COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

### The Famous North Shore.

The beach season opens next week, and persons planning their vacation should bear in mind the North Shore. The booklet "All Along Shore," published by the Boston and Maine Passenger Department, Boston, describes and pictures the natural beauties of this famous section, from Nahant to Portland and east. It will be sent to any address upon receipt of two cents in stamps. The beautiful portfolio, containing only half-tone reproductions of the best views of Marblehead, Clifton, Phillips Beach, Beach Bluff, Gloucester, Rockport, Manchester, Magnolia, Beverly, Salem, Salisbury, Rye, Hampton Beach, Kittery, York Beach, Portsmouth, and Portland, will be mailed upon receipt of six cents in stamps.

**The Pneumatic  
GOLF BALL**  
3 for \$1.00 (Postage Paid)  
UNTIL JULY FIRST  
Most durable Golf Ball in the world. You cannot gash it. Unsurpassed in flight. Unequaled for approaching and putting. You will use no other ball after you try The Pneumatic. Special price to players. Catalog free. Order today.  
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**Cortez CIGARS**  
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**BALL-POINTED PENS**  
MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD  
SUITABLE FOR WRITING IN EVERY POSITION:  
GLIDE OVER ANY PAPER: NEVER SCRATCH OR SPURT.  
Made of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, BALL-POINTED pens are ahead of all others  
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Assorted sample box for 25 cts.  
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**INSIDE INN, World's Fair Grounds,  
ST. LOUIS.**

**GOUT & RHEUMATISM**  
Use the Great English Remedy  
**BLAIR'S PILLS**  
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & \$1.  
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

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Manufacturers





# Libby's

## Picnic Spreads



The attractive package—the appetizing appearance of

### Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products

are only exceeded by their goodness. They are just what you want for Picnics, Lawn Luncheons, Excursion Trips, or for any occasion. Libby's Ox Tongue, Deviled Ham, Melrose Pate, Peerless Wafer-Sliced Dried Beef, and Potted Ham, are among the list of good things. Ask your grocer for Libby's; they are the best.

Our booklet, "Good Things to Eat," sent free on request.  
Send five 2c. stamps for Libby's Big Atlas of the World.

**Libby, McNeill & Libby**  
Chicago